

Israel Reports Reorganization Of Its Anti-Aircraft Defenses

TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (AP)—Israel has reorganized its air-defense network, including anti-aircraft guns and missiles along the borders, and centralized its command under the air force, it was disclosed yesterday.

Air force personnel have replaced army artillerymen in the anti-aircraft batteries, Maj. Gen. Mordchai Hod, chief of the air force, revealed.

He declined to say when the change-over took place but said his crews are now responsible for the defense of both military and civilian installations.

Gen. Hod told Israeli newsmen that the air force had incorporated into its defense system weapons captured from Egypt in the 1967 war. He refused to identify the guns, but they are believed to be radar-guided, 37 and 57-mm cannons.

The backbone of Israel's ground-

to-air defense has been the Hawk missile, which the Israelis began buying from the United States in 1968 at \$40,000 each.

The Hawks and other ground weapons reportedly have been responsible for 24 of the 153 downing of Arab aircraft claimed since the 1967 war, Gen. Hod said. He added that Israel is considering buying from Washington new, sophisticated electronic systems for use against low-flying aircraft. He did not elaborate.

Syrian gunners today fired a number of shells at an Israeli Army unit patrolling the ceasefire line in the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, a military spokesman said. There were no casualties, he added.

It was the second incident reported since major fighting on the frontier five weeks ago. The previous shelling occurred 11 days ago.

In the occupied Gaza Strip, Israeli troops today shot and killed an Arab fleeing in a car, a command communiqué said. It reported that a patrol south of Gaza City first fired warning shots when the car's driver ignored an order to halt. As he accelerated, the command said, "the patrol aimed its fire and one of the car's passengers was killed."

Also in the Gaza Strip, an Arab, Salman Ali Abu Ghazal, was sentenced today to 20 years' imprisonment for sabotaging a railroad line last year. In Nazareth, an Israeli Arab was sentenced to 6 1/2 years for spying for Lebanon.

The man, Salman Abdu Rahim, was convicted of giving the Lebanese maps of Israel, plans of army and air force bases and information about Israeli Arabs working for the military. Both men also were convicted of belonging to Arab guerrilla groups.

Plan to Create City in Sinai Is Debated

(Continued from Page 1) close associates, to "creating facts" by major Israeli development in the area before negotiation. He is also said to be concerned about the demographic threat posed by the inclusion inside Israel of 400,000 Gazans and about the economic cost of such a project.

The consensus on the strategic significance of the area was described by Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galli in a speech before the bar association here.

"The economic considerations involved are still being debated," he said, "but it is an accepted fact that the Rafah approaches are essential for the future security of Israel."

As a more economical alternative to the Dayan plan, Mr. Galli and a number of other ministers are said to favor the establishment of a modest regional center on the site that would include facilities for the Israeli agricultural settlements in the area. One such settlement, Dikla, is already established and two others are planned.

The Dayan proposal is for the development of a modern planned city. From an initial 5,000 settlers, it would be expected to grow to 250,000 within 25 years. Only Tel Aviv, with an estimated 300,000 persons, and Jerusalem, with 285,000, are larger.

The economy of the city, tentatively named Yamit, Hebrew for "seaside," would be based on tourism, services and science-based industries. It envisaged as a much-needed third Mediterranean port and the site of the country's second international airport.

Mr. Dayan has taken his argument for Yamit to the Israeli public, apparently in an effort to increase the pressure on his fellow ministers. He has mentioned the plan in nearly every public address recently.

Building Around Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 26 (AP)—Israel, determined to hold onto the eastern half of Jerusalem, is ringing it with vast housing complexes from Bethlehem in the south, across the Judean desert to the east, and up to Bethel in the north.

The building drive, with a target of 24,000 apartment units by 1975, has drawn Arab condemnation and international criticism.

For the message is clear—that Israel intends to stay in the city, including the Arab half it captured in the 1967 Mideast war.

The majority of laborers, crane operators and bulldozer drivers are Arabs from Jerusalem. Ten thousand are working for three times the pay they earned under Jordanian rule.

Rep. McCloskey Plans Hanoi Trip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R.-Calif., has advised President Nixon that he intends to go to Hanoi to survey damage from U.S. bombing raids and to report to Congress when it convenes on Jan. 3.

The third-term congressman, who ran as an anti-war alternative to Mr. Nixon in the New Hampshire Republican primary in March, told the President in a letter dated Dec. 22 that he felt "sadness and regret that you have chosen to resume the bombing of North Vietnam."

Leveling of Managua Starts; Bodies Are Burned or Buried

(Continued from Page 1)

Red Cross sent 1,000 tents and 10,000 blankets.

The Agency for International Development reported today in Washington that U.S. aid will total \$3 million.

The Catholic Relief Society, acting on AID's behalf in Nicaragua, has been authorized to provide \$90,000 pounds of rolled oats and 140,000 pounds of flour to the stricken people.

Ships containing rolled oats and other grains totaling more than \$50,000 pounds have been diverted to Nicaragua. U.S. demolition experts are also on the scene to aid in clearing the wrecks of buildings. The American Red Cross has authorized an initial allocation of \$25,000 to its Nicaraguan counterpart, and Red Cross officials said more will be provided.

The Organization of American States said it would send \$250,000 in food, clothing, medicine and temporary shelters to victims of the disaster.

A department spokesman said that Acting Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson had called Swedish Ambassador Hubert de Beche to the department Saturday to deliver the protest.

The spokesman said that Mr. Johnson strongly protested the premier's statements. According to news reports from Sweden, Mr. Palme said that the U.S. bombing of Hanoi was an outrage to be listed with Nazi massacres of World War II.

So far, 23 National Red Cross units have given or pledged aid. Australia, Italy and Israel are among the nations to contribute money, personnel and equipment.

Diplomatic sources said Nicaragua was considering moving its capital to Leon, at least temporarily.

Leon is 55 miles from Managua. Gen. Somozza said a decision on whether to rebuild Managua on the same site would be based on geological studies.

About 1,000 persons perished in the city in an earthquake in 1931.



United Press International
North Vietnamese singer (in white) entertaining crack anti-aircraft missile unit crew defending Hanoi on Christmas Eve. Unit is said to have had outstanding success in recent battles against U.S. aircraft. Flowers are from Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap. The picture and caption were released yesterday by North Vietnam.

Now Devoted to Crippled Children

War Is Over for Saigon's Killer Policeman

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan, the former South Vietnamese police chief who shocked the world in a 1968 photograph that showed him shooting a Viet Cong prisoner at point-blank range, now spends his days visiting orphanages and children's hospitals to distribute candy and ice cream.

"He is a hopeless cripple himself... he identifies with crippled kids," said an American doctor who has seen Gen. Loan at a center where war victims and children with birth defects are fitted with braces and artificial limbs.

Gen. Loan arrives unexpectedly in a three-jeep convoy loaded with cases of soda and boxes of candy and ice cream. Bent over his canes, he hobbles among the children while his aides distribute the treats.

"He's been here a couple of times," said the Rev. Robert Crawford, a priest from Philadelphia who runs a home for 88 children crippled with polio. "The kids never saw so much ice cream in their lives. Loan's face just lights up as he moves among them. Each time he comes, the nuns stand by in horror, figuring they'll be up all night looking after dozens of tummy aches."

Gen. Loan first came to public notice for his swift suppression of the 1968 Buddhist riots in Saigon, Hué and Da Nang that threatened to topple the government of his close friend, Nguyen Cao Ky.

At one time he was the most powerful politician in South Vietnam outside the presidential palace. In addition to heading the national police, he was director of military security with the power to arrest and imprison people without a warrant.

Gen. Loan declines all interviews about his work with crippled children and refuses to have reporters or photographers accompany him on his hospital visits.

"If he sees a camera anywhere, he turns the jeep around and heads back to his house at Tan Son Nhut," an official in the Defense Ministry said. "Loan doesn't care a damn any more what the world thinks of him."

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Shot in an Alley

In urban fighting in mid-1968, Gen. Loan set an example for his men by moving forward alone, ahead of tank, down an alley of fishing shacks where Viet Cong snipers were firing on the Agriculture Ministry in Saigon.

There was a burst of fire and Gen. Loan never walked upright again. For the next several years, he underwent repeated surgery for his damaged spine and crippled legs, including two operations at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

Now reportedly moody and bitter, he has a title, an office and a make-work job in the Defense Ministry. Sources there say Gen. Loan's condition has worsened in recent months, that his legs have begun to atrophy.

The tough cop, they say, now lives only for those children on crutches and braces in hospitals all over Saigon.

Caldwell

of California at Berkeley, said, adding that "no one has been able to find a key to predicting the exact time when an earthquake of a given size will occur."

Prof. Bolt did say that crystal rocks along a 270-mile section of California are strained "like a watch spring" and that "one day they will snap, skidding the ground and everything on it a few feet forward."

The Greenspan method for predicting earthquakes involves plotting the positions of the sun, moon and stars in relation to the earth. He believes that the combined gravitational pull from these bodies occasionally concentrates on areas of the earth causing earthquakes along already strained geological fault lines.

Tides Discounted

However, Prof. Bolt says that early tides are not connected with large earthquakes, and Wesley G. Bruer, a geologist for the state, agrees. In a recent interview, Mr. Bruer said:

"There seems to be little if any statistical correlation between these forces and earthquakes. At least, no correlation has been demonstrated between gravitational forces and particular earthquakes."

Dr. Robert Nason, a seismologist at the earthquake mechanism laboratory here, is another of those who scoff at the Green-span prediction.

"He's predicted San Francisco three times before," Dr. Nason said. "He hasn't given up."

In the mid-1930s New York City newspapers carried articles about Mr. Greenspan's skill at predicting earthquakes.

At one point the Associated Press carried what it called a box score of Mr. Greenspan's predictions. It showed that on April 15 of 1925 he told his wife that there would be a quake in the Azores. On April 22, a quake did hit in San Miguel Island, in the Azores, causing widespread damage and leaving thousands homeless.

The box score said that on May 1 he predicted tremors for Iran and Turkey. On May 17 there were reports from Iran of a quake that left 1,000 dead. The box score carried several other reports of quakes predicted by Mr. Greenspan, including one in Indonesia that reportedly left 58,000 dead.

Not much is known about Mr. Greenspan's life since those days when he lived in Greenwich Village in New York and was writing letters to newspapers and scientific organizations. At that time, he taught mathematics and navigation at the Seamen's Church Institute of New York.

Mr. Nason said that Acting Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson had called Swedish Ambassador Hubert de Beche to the department Saturday to deliver the protest.

The spokesman said that Mr. Johnson strongly protested the premier's statements. According to news reports from Sweden, Mr. Palme said that the U.S. bombing of Hanoi was an outrage to be listed with Nazi massacres of World War II.

On himself: "Missouri has produced three notorious characters—Mark Twain, Jesse James and me. I'm a meat and potatoes man, not overly fond of pheasant under glass."

On the presidency: "The honor isn't for the man. He is just a symbol of the office, the highest in the world. I did what had to be done. I don't care a hoot what history says about me. I know what I have done and that is enough."

On ordering the atomic bomb dropped on Japan: "It was purely a military decision that saved thousands of American lives. No other course was conceivable."

On politicians: "A politician is a public relations man who knows how to get along with people. If you can't stand the heat you should get out of the kitchen. The great statesmen were all politicians or they would never have been statesmen. They became statesmen after they were in their graves."

On foreign policy: "I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

On his father: "My father was not a failure. After all, he was the father of a President of the United States."

On campaigning: "I have never deliberately given anybody hell. I just tell the truth on the opposition—and they think it's hell."

On enemies: "There is no conversation so sweet as that of former political enemies. The way I look at it, I have been blessed in both enemies and friends."

On war: "It all seems to have been in vain. Memories are short and appetites for power and glory are insatiable. Old tyrants depart. New ones take their place. Old allies become the foe. The recent enemy becomes the friend. It is all very baffling and trying. [But] we cannot lose hope, we cannot despair. For it is all too obvious that if we do not abolish war on this earth, then surely, one day, war will abolish us from the earth."

On McCarthyism: "The meaning of the word is the corruption of truth, the abandonment of our historical devotion to fair play. It is the abandonment of 'due process' of law. It is the use of the big lie and the unfounded accusation against any citizen in the name of Americanism and security."

On criticism: "Whenever the press quite abusing me, I know I'm in the wrong pew."

On his achievements: "Some of the Presidents were great and some of them weren't. I can say that because I wasn't one of the great Presidents, but I had a good time trying to be one, I can tell you that."

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On his achievements: "Some of the Presidents were great and some

Potsdam, A-Bombs, UN, Marshall Plan, NATO, and Korea

By Robert C. Jensen

WASHINGTON (UPI)— Harry Truman, the indomitable man from Missouri, was suddenly thrust into the presidency and called on to make some of the most momentous decisions in U.S. history.

Historians will remember Harry Truman as the world leader who played a major role in shaping events in the crisis-ridden postwar period during the early days of the Cold War between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But to millions of Americans he also will be remembered as "good old Harry," the scrappy, outspoken, often salty, "give 'em hell" campaigner who scored the greatest political upset in U.S. history when he defeated Republican Thomas E. Dewey in 1948.

This upset, as incredible as it seemed at the time, was just one part of the extraordinary record of Harry Truman's years in the White House.

After he left office, Mr. Truman was asked how he thought history would deal with him and he replied in characteristic fashion:

"I don't give a damn what history thinks of me. I know what I did, and that's enough for me."

His Creed

This was the essence of the Truman creed—do what you think is right and never mind the critics. It was the creed of a self-confident man who, according to his close friend, the late Gen. George C. Marshall, had the curious blend of humility and boldness.

And Harry Truman was bold enough to make unflinching decisions that would terrify even the most courageous of men. During his presidency he made the decisions to:

- Drop nuclear bombs on two Japanese cities to hasten the end of World War II.

- Give the go-ahead for development of the hydrogen bomb after Russia had developed her own atomic capability.

- Continue the policy of having the United States take the lead in creation of the United Nations during the closing days of World War II.

- Establish the multi-billion dollar postwar program for European recovery, known as the Marshall Plan, and prevent the economic collapse that probably would have led to Communist domination of Western Europe.

- Send U.S. troops to push back the invasion of South Korea by Communist North Korea.

- Enunciate the Truman Doctrine to provide economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to help those countries resist Communist invasions being led by the Soviet Union.

- Operate a \$250 million airlift (with Britain) to supply food and other essentials to the people of West Berlin and break the 37-day Russian blockade that was designed to force the Western powers out of the city.

- Begin the Point Four program to give technical aid to underdeveloped countries.

- Form the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—the first military alliance between the United States and European nations.

- Fire Gen. Douglas MacArthur as the supreme commander in the Pacific for insubordination during the Korean war and reaffirm the historic American principle of civilian control over the military.

- All of these decisions were controversial and Mr. Truman knew they would be. For example on April 10, 1951, the day he announced the firing of Gen. MacArthur, he wrote a friend:

"It will undoubtedly create a great furor, but under the circumstances I could do nothing else and still be President of the United States. Even the Joint Chiefs of Staff came to the conclusion that civilian control was at stake, but I didn't let it stay at stake very long."

Domestic Woes

On the home front, Mr. Truman's achievements appeared to suffer by comparison. He was in a constant struggle with Congress on domestic matters and many of his proposals were ignored or rejected.

Nevertheless, his administration was responsible for the unification of the armed forces, a move that came only after the most bitter in-fighting among the separate branches of the service.

The Truman administration also was responsible for the Employment Act of 1946, which for the first time committed the federal government to a policy of maintaining high employment and a strong economy. The act also created the President's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA), which in recent years has played a major role in shaping U.S. economic policies.

Mr. Truman lost his battles for legislation in the fields of labor, civil rights, social welfare and education.

Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act, which placed tighter curbs on the powers of labor unions, over his veto.

Congress ignored his pleas for civil rights laws, medical care for the aged under social security, and federal aid to education. These measures had to wait until the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson and the overwhelmingly Democratic majorities in the Congress before they were enacted.

On the domestic scene, Mr. Truman was also rebuffed in his effort to end two costly strikes. In 1946 he urged Congress to



WHITE HOUSE LAWN, 1944—Candidates planning strategy for upcoming campaign.



POTSDAM, 1945—With Churchill and Stalin at the conference on postwar Europe.



WAKE ISLAND, 1950—Conferring with Gen. of the Army MacArthur on Far East.

draft striking railroad workers to end a nationwide rail walkout. The House quickly granted his request. Republican Robert A. Taft led the opposition in the Senate and stopped the move.

In 1942, President Truman seized the steel industry in an attempt to avert a strike during the Korean war. He claimed inherent powers as President to do this to protect the public interest during a time of national emergency.

But the Supreme Court, in a 6-to-3 decision, ruled the seizure illegal. The steelworkers then went on strike for 55 days.

'With Friends...'

Mr. Truman also was plagued at home by friends and subordinates who let him down or embarrassed him. Although the President, honestly was never questioned, cries of outrage were raised about a White House secretary who was given a mink coat and the freezers that were accepted by Mr. Truman's military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan.

The so-called scandals were all quite petty affairs. But when high-ranking Internal Revenue officials around the country were indicted during the last years of the Truman administration, the Republicans had a no-campaign cry of "up in the rear in Washington."

Criticism also was heaped on Harry Truman for his earthy manners and lack of blunt talk. One celebrated incident was the letter he wrote to Paul Hume, the music critic of The Washington Post who had not fully appreciated the concert efforts of the President's daughter, Margaret.

Proud father Truman fired off an explosive letter to Mr. Hume in which he said, "I never met you, but if I do you'll need a new nose and plenty of beefsteak and perhaps a supporter below."

Mr. Hume has always considered the letter the "perfectly understandable reaction" of a father whose daughter had been criticized. Nine years after the incident the two men had a

warm visit in the Truman Library in Independence.

Mr. Hume wrote that Mr. Truman had done more for music than any President in history and noted that the President often slipped unnoticed into concerts in the city. At one concert, he followed the playing of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the musical score in his hand.

Another letter-writing incident caused a furor when he wrote to a congressman that the Marine Corps was the "Navy's police force" and had a "propaganda machine that is almost equal to Stalin's." Later the ex-army artillery officer apologized for an unfortunate choice of language.

At the time these incidents were treated gravely by many Truman critics. With the passage of time they were looked upon by most as amusing events involving a very human President.

Reappraisals

The passage of time has also brought new and much more favorable interpretations of the Truman years in the White House. About half the people living in the United States today had not been born when Harry Truman was called to the White House on April 12, 1945, and told that Franklin D. Roosevelt had died. Only those who lived through those dramatic months can fully appreciate great problems that faced Mr. Truman.

When Harry Truman rode to the White House on the day after he took the oath, he said:

"I pray to God I can measure up to the task."

Later that day when he saw a number of reporters he had known as a senator, he said:

"I don't know if any of you fellows ever had a load of hay or a bar' fall on him. But last night the whole weight of the moon and stars and all the planets fell on me. I feel a tremendous responsibility. Please pray for me, I mean that."

The world sympathized with the new President, although many persons had serious doubts that he was equipped to handle the awesome tasks he faced.

Harry Truman, himself, harbored some of these doubts. He wrote in his diary:

"I was very much shocked. I am not easily shocked but was certainly shocked when I was told of the President's death and the weight of the government had fallen on my shoulders. I did not know

what reaction the country would have to the death of a man whom they all practically worshipped. I was worried about reaction of the armed forces. I did not know what effect the situation would have on the war effort, price control, war production and everything. I knew the President had a great many meetings with Churchill and Stalin. I was not familiar with any of these things, and it was really something to think about, but I decided the best thing to do was to go home and get as much rest as possible and face the music."

When he became President little was known of Mr. Truman's background, his character or his personality, aside from the fact that he had come to the Senate in 1934 as the candidate of the Pendergast machine in Kansas City.

Early Setbacks

Except for his record for bravery as a soldier in World War I and a reputation of being a competent administrator of the affairs of Jackson County, his life had been marked by many setbacks.

He had tried farming without any great success and after the war Capt. Harry and an Army buddy, Eddie Jacobson, opened a haberdashery in downtown Kansas City. But after an early success, the store went bankrupt in the 1920s.

In 1934, at the age of 50, on the eve of his announcement for the Senate, Harry Truman wrote in his diary:

"I have come to the place where all men strive to be at my age, and I thought two weeks ago that retirement on a virtual pension in some minor county office was all that was in store for me."

This was written almost 11 years to the day before he was the commander in chief of the mightiest armed force in the history of the world and was announcing on his 61st birthday that Germany had surrendered to the Allies.

Mr. Truman was tapped for the Senate post for the same reason Tom Pendergast chose him to run for county judge in 1922. The notorious political boss wanted a man on the ticket who had an unchallenged reputation for honesty.

Later, Mr. Truman said "Tom Pendergast never asked me to do a dishonest deed."

When Pendergast was convicted of income tax evasion and sent to prison, Mr. Truman stuck by him. "I wouldn't desert a ship in distress," he said. And a few days after he became Vice-President, Harry Truman attended the funeral of the man who was "my friend."

Mr. Truman's first decision as President, made moments after he took the oath of office, was an order to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. to move ahead as planned with U.S. participation in the coming San Francisco conference that created the United Nations.

This was only the beginning. For the next weeks and months the new President was confronted by one major event after another.

After he was in office 13 days, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson revealed to Mr. Truman the secret Manhattan Project that had been developing an atomic bomb.

And less than a month after he was sworn in, the Germans surrendered and the war in Europe was ended.

On that day he wrote one of his many "Dear Mamie and Mary" letters to his mother and sister in Grandview, Mo. He noted:

"Things have moved at a terrific rate here since April 12. Never a day has gone by that some momentous decision didn't have to be made. So far luck has been with me. I hope it keeps up. I can't stay with me forever, however, and I hope when the mistake comes, it won't be too great to remedy."

At Potsdam

In July, 1945, he went to Potsdam, near Berlin, for the postwar conference with Churchill and Stalin to clarify and expand upon the agreements at the original Big Three had reached at Yalta.

As it turned out, when Russia refused to live up to the agreements, the Potsdam conference had the effect of not only deciding the broad outlines for the occupation policies in Germany, but also the boundaries and political future of Eastern Europe.

This was the world faced by Harry Truman—a man who had been Vice-President only 23 days and who had known nothing about the work being done on the atomic bomb or the military, political and diplomatic complications involved in the great decisions facing President Roosevelt.

In fact, during his entire life, Harry Truman had only eight extended conversations with the man who had selected him to be his Vice-President and eventual successor.

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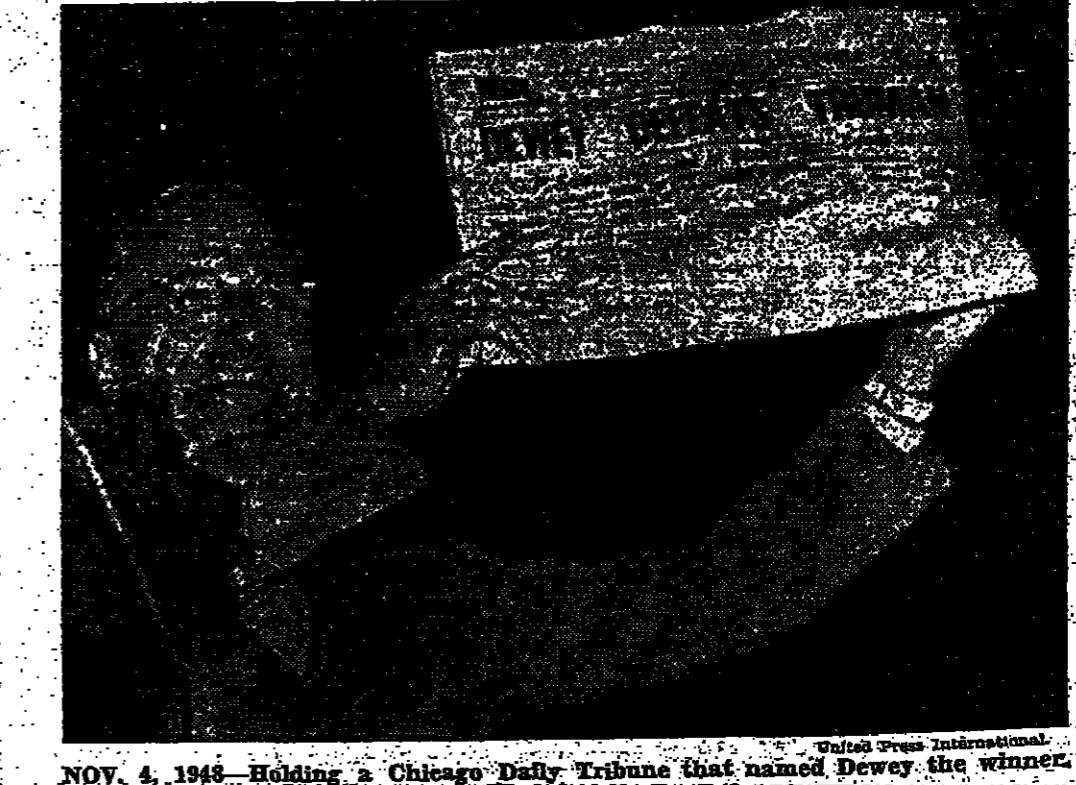
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NOV. 4, 1948—Holding a Chicago Daily Tribune that named Dewey the winner.



INDEPENDENCE, MO.—Wife Mamie, daughter Margaret at Truman home yesterday.

republicans and the "no-good, do-nothing" 80th Congress."

Mr. Truman wrote of his campaign: "I simply told the people in my own language that they had better wake up to the fact that it was their fight. If they did not get out and help me win this fight, I emphasized, the Republicans would soon be giving the farmers and the workers the little end of the stick again."

He spoke bluntly and sincerely and warned the people that if they were fools enough to accept the little end, they deserved it."

To this day, political experts are still puzzled by the Truman upset. But Jonathan Daniels, the North Carolina editor who had served as a White House assistant under both Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, hit on this point:

"Americans felt leaders when Roosevelt died. Truman taught them, as one of them, that their greatness lies in themselves."

After Leaving Office

President Truman's political influence was strong enough in 1952 when he decided not to run for re-election to select Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois as the Democratic presidential nominee.

The President campaigned vigorously for Mr. Stevenson, but the Illinois governor had doubts as to whether this helped or hurt. Relations between the two men cooled and in 1956 Mr. Truman tried unsuccessfully to push the candidacy of New York Gov. Averell Harriman against Mr. Stevenson. This was the last Democratic National Convention Harry Truman attended.

He refused to go to the 1960 convention in Los Angeles because he thought it was rigged for the nomination of Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Mr. Truman's candidate of that time was Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri. By 1964 and 1968, his health did not permit him to attend.

During most of his retirement years, Mr. Truman devoted himself to the Truman Memorial Library in Independence and the writing of his memoirs. He also had more time to spend with his childhood sweetheart, the former Elizabeth Wallace, better known as Bess, and during the 1960s as "the bess."

He also had time to spend visiting with his grandsons, the children of daughter Margaret and Clifton Daniel, associate editor of The New York Times.

Policy Followed

Harry Truman's mark on history is in the field of foreign policy. He was the architect of the postwar policy that has been followed by every U.S. President since.

The essence of this policy was enunciated in his special message to Congress on March 12, 1947, when he asked for aid to Greece and Turkey. He said then:

"Totalitarian regimes imposed on free people by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States."

We have averted World War III up to now, and we may have already succeeded in establishing conditions which can keep that war from happening as far ahead as man can see.

That was the legacy Harry Truman left the American people and the people of the world.

Page 4—Wednesday, December 27, 1972 *

The Truman Paradox

When Harry S Truman emerged from the shadow of the fallen Franklin D. Roosevelt, few regarded him as more than a political accident, and one that, in the swift rush of events in the spring of 1945, could have portentous meaning for the United States and the grand alliance against Hitler and Japan. When, not long thereafter, the unobtrusive Clement Attlee succeeded Winston Churchill, it seemed that the anticlimax of a heroic age had been reached: Men great for good or ill had been swept off the board—Mussolini, Hitler, Roosevelt, Churchill, even the young De Gaulle—and power had passed, to all appearances, to lesser figures.

But Harry Truman, as his gallant fight in the sickroom has typified, was made of stronger and larger stuff than his critics believed or his political background implied. He faced a situation which the current crop of revisionist historians see only in the pale reflection of the documents: a shattered, hungry, distraught world, in which only the United States possessed undrained resources—and in which only Stalin remained of the pre-war generation of men of massive personal power.

How Truman met this challenge, this opportunity, is still the subject of intense debate, since the United States still wrestles with many of the legacies of his policy. Possibly he could have achieved a bilateral accord with the Kremlin, such as President Nixon is working out. But it would at best have been a division of the world between

two giants, not the measured agreements of two large states in a context of many powers, national, ideological and economic. Such a division might well have created satellite continents, and, almost inevitably, a more massive confrontation than any the world has known since 1945.

What would the world have been like without the Marshall Plan, NATO, the Common Market, yes, without the Korean war? To those whose whole attention is focused upon the failures of American policy-makers to meet, swiftly enough, the changes since Stalin's death, the answer may be easy. There would, they believe, have been no Vietnamese war to be America's costly shame. But the institutions Harry S Truman helped to shape have their constructive aspects as well, and what America did during Truman's tenure in the White House, like Attlee's "quiet revolution" in Britain, has much indeed of enduring value.

Truman was a paradox in that a little Missouri ward politician, catapulted into authority, surrounded by such impressive military personalities as Marshall, Eisenhower and MacArthur, mistrusted initially by many, made, without the apparatus of political charisma, an abiding mark on world history. He had his moments of mere pique, his own conceits; he never projected a public image of authority in word or presence. But he did his duty as he saw it, with great courage and no little wisdom and the people of the United States can be grateful for his concentrated devotion.



The Change at CIA

There are such strict limits to what is knowable about the Central Intelligence Agency and its workings that any discussion of Mr. Helms's departure from the directorship and Mr. Schlesinger's appointment to replace him must necessarily rest on a comparatively small store of information. Even so, one or two things are plain. And chief among these is the fact, evident from what is known about the two men themselves that one highly qualified and eminently capable official is being replaced by another.

Richard Helms has spent most of his professional life in intelligence work, and he has acquired a reputation among those qualified to judge as a man of great honesty and tough-mindedness. The term "tough-minded" in this connection can only summon forth imaginary zither music for some people and visions of grown men running around endlessly shoving each other under trains. But Mr. Helms—unfappable, personally disinterested, and beyond the reach of political or ideological pressures where his judgment is concerned—earned his reputation for tough-mindedness in an intellectual sense. As agency director, he has been far less a public figure or celebrity than some of his predecessors—Allen Dulles, for example, or John McCone—evidently preferring to maintain a certain becoming obscurity. He has worked very effectively with some of his overseas on the hill. And, if the leaked (not by CIA) material, such as the Pentagon Papers, that has been appearing in the press is any guide, he and his agency have also served their executive branch leaders with some distinction. One gets the impression that from the presumed efficacy of bombing the North Vietnamese to the presumed neces-

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Damper on Détente

The basic treaty between East and West Germany opens a new era in the relations between the two German states—although some of the euphoria that originally greeted conclusion of the treaty has now largely, and with good reason, evaporated.

The flood of West Germans and West Berliners into East Germany to visit relatives and friends will increase rapidly under the broad thrust of the basic treaty and the specifics of an earlier traffic pact between the two sides. But the Communist government in East Berlin has invoked sweeping new restrictions on contacts with the visitors from the West that may apply to as many as two million of East Germany's 17 million people.

An outright ban on contacts with Western tourists has been decreed for some categories of visitors. Certain government officials, party workers, union leaders, soldiers and police are even forbidden to have Western visitors in their homes and must get permission to see them at other places.

East German Communists are frank about the dangers they see from "the advancing policy of peaceful coexistence between

countries of different social order." Their fears are echoed in more subdued fashion by Communist leaders of Czechoslovakia and Poland. Some specialists believe the latest Russian crackdown on dissenting intellectuals is part of a girding up for greater contacts with the West regarded as unavoidable in a period of so-called détente.

Such fears, restrictions and precautions are an ugly portent for the European security conference, long sought by Moscow and now regarded as inevitable during 1973. The West had hoped at minimum to get some commitment from the Soviet Union and its allies for a freer flow of people and information between East and West Europe in return for the increased trade, credits and technological aid the Communists seek.

Despite discouragements of the kind inflicted by a still-insecure Communist government in East Germany, the West must persist with the valid argument that genuine détente and even expanded economic cooperation will be possible only in a relaxed climate that permits people and ideas to move more freely across Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 27, 1897
NEW YORK—A "spanking week" has been suggested for New York's badly trained children. Now, not exactly that, perhaps, but some other chastening device for stimulating remembrance of the maxims of good sense, might be discreetly applied to the childlike statesmen of many countries which we are not bound necessarily to name. The first week of each New Year would not be inappropriate as a fixture for this exercise.

Fifty Years Ago

December 27, 1922
NEW YORK—A "spanking week" has been suggested for New York's badly trained children. Now, not exactly that, perhaps, but some other chastening device for stimulating remembrance of the maxims of good sense, might be discreetly applied to the childlike statesmen of many countries which we are not bound necessarily to name. The first week of each New Year would not be inappropriate as a fixture for this exercise.

As cabinet secretary, Trend is in charge of assembling the views of all ministers concerned with any problem and, if possible, with compiling options for prime ministerial decisions. But Trend is a nonparty civil servant. He was just as loyal to Harold Wilson as he is to Heath. When Nixon and Heath have a personal summit, Trend and Kissinger first work out the approximate agenda.

In France, where the position of president is nearer to that of Nixon than the position of prime minister in England or chancellor

By the time the end of the next term came, the public had visibly tired of Truman. Sen. McCarthy had dramatized the extraordinary postwar diplomatic defeats. We were fighting in South Korea, for a delay in discharging our obligations to racial equality. Thus the pendulum swung, and he wanted, in his health fit, in the old days, to grab hold of it and hurl it back, knocking over the faint-hearted, the revisionists, the ideological egalitarians who are currently in control of the history factories. Harry Truman made many grievous mistakes, but it is not his mistakes that are singled out for criticism, but his triumphs.

Domestically, Truman's arro-

Malta—An Island At the Crossroads

By Stuart Troup

VALLETTA, Malta.—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's goal of bidding the British goodbye within seven years is still 17 months after his election, without a detailed plan for making the island financially independent.

Indeed, Malta is awash with fees not necessarily conducive to attracting investment. And the government, while preparing the course toward economic viability through industrialisation, has checked the financial incentives offered by the previous administration and has increased corporation tax by 50 percent.

"The plan is not here yet. It has not yet been published, but that does not mean that we don't have a plan," protests Paul Naudi, Malta's director of Information. "It is being prepared; we are putting everything in writing, and it will be published soon."

The plan ostensibly would be based on recommendations of the Industries Promotion Council, a nine-man group of international industrialists appointed by Mintoff two months ago to determine Malta's needs. The council has met just once, briefly, and apparently has not yet drawn any conclusions. But others have.

"No such target of economic viability in seven years can be achieved unless Malta is a safe place for investment," says J.G. Vassallo, director general of the Malta Chamber of Commerce. "Most important, there is no clear indication of where Malta will go—East or West—after the financial agreement (on renting the military installations to British forces) ends in seven years."

Not Worried

Naudi says the government is providing the island with the crossroads of the Mediterranean. That has been proved in war, he says. About the concern over whether Malta will look eastward or westward when the financial agreement with Great Britain ends in seven years, Naudi says: "We have very good relations with the Arab states and with Israel. We want to be at peace with everyone."

Added to the fear is some about whether Malta will turn eastward or westward when the British agreement is terminated is the worry many Maltese are expressing about human rights. That worry is so strong, they claim, that they are unwilling to express it outside of anonymity.

The government has said that it wants to change the constitution. "The prime minister says that the opposition (Nationalist) party should see reason and cooperate," Naudi explains. If they do not, some fear Mintoff will try to make the changes anyway.

The areas in which he wants changes all require a two-thirds majority in parliament, and his Labor party has a majority of one seat. He wants to change the electoral laws and Malta's position in the Commonwealth. He also wants to lower the voting age to 18 and eliminate the post of vice-president on the constitutional court. And it is on the latter issue that much of the Maltese fear is focused.

The post of vice-president is now vacant, and the court cannot legally function unless it is filled. What's more, the government has told the opposition in parliament that it will not fill the post unless various changes in the constitution are agreed to. If Mintoff was to decide to make changes without the needed two-thirds majority, there would be no constitutional court to which to appeal.

Plan Awaited

In that climate of uncertainty, Malta apparently is on the threshold of announcing a plan to attract investment and to achieve economic viability through an industrial rather than its traditional services society. While economic viability is a goal of both major parties in Malta, the emphasis on industrialisation is seen as unrealistic by the Nationalists because the island does not have the raw materials to support it.

"That argument is completely wrong," Naudi says. "Japan is bigger, but it has no raw materials. The secret is that what they don't have in raw materials they make up for in organization and manpower."

Mike Refalo, a member of parliament and spokesman for the opposition Nationalists, feels the prime minister has not given much importance to tourism. The tourist board is doing its best, but the foreign policy is not as clear as it was, and certain announcements have effects on tourism."

The Malta hotels and restaurants association reports a decrease from 1971 of almost 20 percent in the number of visitors this year; no doubt attributable to tensions caused by the Anglo-Maltese negotiations last winter. Naudi says that there is a \$250,000 Paris.

campaign to rekindle the interest of the Britons, who have been Malta's largest tourist group.

"During the past 18 months, a great deal has been done by the Labor government," says Renzo Farrugia, a member of the Labor party's national executive council and an economist. "What has been done is not tangible in physical achievements. It has been a cleaning-up process."

As an example, Farrugia cites government efforts to reduce the number of civil servants, who comprise 20 percent of the national labor force. All hiring has ceased and it is hoped that attrition will do the rest.

In the area of industrialisation, Farrugia notes that China has committed \$11 million in grants and interest-free loans with a 12-year holiday on repayment.

"We will export China in exports, not in money," Farrugia notes. "In effect, we are creating a market and also selling in anticipation of it." Other nations also have promised soft loans totalling \$29 million providing that equipment for such industrialization is purchased from those countries.

The incentives granted by the previous government of Malta to help fill the still vacant areas of government-built industrial parks have been eliminated—the subsidized rents, the tax holidays and grants, etc. "But other incentives are being studied," Farrugia says. "We plan to set up a development bank as an investment avenue for Maltese money and to provide for government participation in the industries."

The old incentives, he says, attracted a number of "very good British and American companies here, but we got only the employment factor, not any revenue or even tax revenue because of the tax holidays that were granted for 10 years." Many of the companies that settled on the island folded when government aid had run its course.

While the incentive plan of the Nationalist party did attract certain lame ducks and certain sharks," counters Refalo, "we did get a certain effect—12,000 new jobs, 12 percent of the labor force."

Malta, meanwhile, has increased its revenues for the first six months of the current fiscal year compared with the same period last year. But the increase of \$2.1 million includes the increase of more than \$9 million from rental of defense facilities and bilateral assistance—revenues the government hopes will be unneeded in seven years.

Despite the revenue increase, the government decreased spending by \$2.3 million during the same six-month period. That fact is causing concern with a number of Maltese economists who see the need for pumping funds back into the economy, the growth of which has already been arrested by the fall in tourism.

Many are concerned about the fall in tourist revenue and that which slowed at a considerable rate before many of the dependents of British forces left the island last winter.

Naudi replies: "We must do away with the image that Malta is a fortress. You cannot have soldiers and tourists. We have played our part in history, and it has been a great part."

Letters

'Just and Fair'

Dr. Kissinger says he has been unable to reach an agreement that the President considers just and fair. I suppose Nixon's high sensitivity to what he deems "just and fair" to Thieu has been the stumbling block. Presidents have to stick together without any regard whatsoever for the welfare of the people over whom they preside. When is a leader of the U.S. going to think first in terms of what is "just and fair" to U.S. citizens? Are we going through another four years of war squandering more tens of billions of dollars on a cause that was lost years ago? We can only hope now that Congress will bring the war to an end by shutting off the money faucet.

E.J. O'CONNELL
Paris.

A Question

From a dispatch in the JET of Dec. 23:

"The U.S. command said that of the 43 air crewmen missing this week 36 were in B-52s. The total of missing is equal to 10 percent of the total of 431 Americans known to be prisoners in North Vietnam."

So what are we doing now, shooting for double or nothing?

ALDIN RATTI
Paris.

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Soviet Party Official's Fall Tied to Czech Invasion Role

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (AP)—Kremlin Politburo member Pyotr Shelest owes his downfall to his success in convincing his colleagues to send Warsaw Pact armies into Prague in 1968 and



Pyotr Shelest

Filipino C-47 Is Shot Down By Moslems

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP)—Moslem dissidents reportedly shot down a Philippine Air Force C-47 transport, with a crew of seven aboard, during fighting on Christmas Eve in "an increasingly tense situation" in southern Sulu Province, the Philippine military command said today.

The report said that the fate of the seven men was unknown. Military authorities, meanwhile, reported numerous attacks on military units by armed Moslem bands, growing casualties on both sides and an increasing refugee problem in the combat areas.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos said in a brief statement he had evidence that "foreign-trained troops" were fighting on the Moslem side. He did not elaborate.

Brig. Gen. G.A. Pecache, assistant chief of staff for home defense, said at least 45 Philippine soldiers had been killed in fighting against Moslems since September. He said the figure did not include the missing airmen.

Moslem casualties were placed at 82 dead, but unofficial reports from the south gave much higher figures.

A newspaper, the Daily Express, quoting a report by Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, said there were 500,000 refugees in areas where there has been fighting.

The fighting in the southern Philippines has been going on sporadically since President Marcos declared martial law Sept. 21 and began a nationwide campaign to disarm private armies and round up all unregistered firearms.

Most Moslems have refused to surrender their arms to the predominantly Christian military. Gen. Pecache said the military had managed to collect only 1,500 weapons in Sulu Province, an area with a population of nearly 200,000. The military estimated that nearly 30,000 high-powered weapons were in the area.

Moslem Attack

Lt. Col. George Abando, chief spokesman of the Defense Department, said the transport plane was lost Christmas Eve over Tapiutan Island, 595 miles south of Manila, where about 100 armed Moslems tried to overrun an eight-man government detachment.

During the battle, Col. Abando and seven Moslems were slain. Government casualties were not known, but the Daily Express said one soldier was wounded and four were missing.

Last week, Gen. Pecache said a peaceful settlement had been reached between the Moslems and the government.

8281 Apprehended

MANILA, Dec. 26 (UPI)—The Philippine government said today that 8281 persons, a figure which includes subversives, criminals, Communists, politicians and journalists, were taken into custody as the result of President Marcos's martial law proclamation.

It was the first time since the round-up began on Sept. 23 that the government has revealed the exact number of those detained.

And about one-fourth of the detainees had been released before Christmas.

No Fanfare in China As Mao Turns 79

PEKING, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung was 79 yesterday, but as usual, there was no public celebration of the event in China.

The Chinese Communist party daily, the People's Daily, Mao's carrier, at the top of its front page as usual, but the main headlines dealt with the return yesterday of Foreign Minister Chi Peng-hui from North Korea. There was no mention of Chairman Mao's birthday. It has been a Chinese policy not to celebrate or publicize the event, although most Chinese probably were aware of the day's significance.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
Memorial service for the late FILIOT
YANNIS YANNIS will be held on Thursday
Dec. 28, 1972, at 12 noon at the
Athens Central Cemetery, 21 Avenue George
I. No flowers please.



MUSICAL COMEDY—It's hard to tell whether this chimpanzee, a born actor, is really serious, or only teasing the pretty girl as she plays her melody.

Widespread Fraud Suspected

Consumer Agencies Probing U.S. Health, Reducing Clubs

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Consumer protection officials here and in several other metropolitan areas are investigating complaints that the \$20-million-a-year health-spa and figure-salon industry is permeated with fraud.

Consumer agencies have focused their investigations on allegedly deceptive advertising, high-pressure sales pitches and long-term franchised contracts used by some of the spa and salon chains that have sprung up around the country in the last four years.

Some physicians also are questioning the exercise programs at the clubs, which they say may be useless at best and dangerous at worst.

"Losing weight involves both diet and exercise," says Dr. Kenneth Rose, a former chairman of the American Medical Association's Committee on Physical Fitness. Noting that some spas promise weight reduction through exercise alone, Dr. Rose said: "The system lends itself to fraud because they're preying on people who are looking for an easy way to get a hard job done."

Officials emphasize that there are few complaints at many clubs and gymsnasiums, where members do not sign contracts but simply

Soviet Critic Said To Ask for Visa To Go to France

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Andrei Sinyavsky, Russian literary critic jailed in 1968 for publishing works judged to be anti-Soviet, has applied for permission to emigrate to France, usually reliable sources said here today.

They said Mr. Sinyavsky was apparently still awaiting an answer to his request for Soviet exit papers. Further details of his plans, and his reasons for wanting to go, were not known.

In answer to an inquiry, a French Embassy official said the 47-year-old critic had not asked for a French entry visa.

Mr. Sinyavsky was released last year from the Potma labor camp complex east of here, after earning more than a year's remission of his seven-year sentence for good conduct.

Soviet authorities this month have given permission to two other dissident intellectuals, biologist Zhores Medvedev and physicist Valeri Chalizde, to go abroad. Soviet Embassy officials in the United States later took away Mr. Chalizde's passport, preventing him from returning to Russia.

Mr. Sinyavsky was sentenced, together with Yuli Daniel, for publishing "anti-Soviet" works abroad under a pen name. In April, he was reported to have written a 500-page account of his labor-camp experiences, entitled "A Voice From the Choir."

pay for each visit. They say also that all clubs have numerous satisfied customers.

But in the New York City metropolitan area, clubs run by two of the biggest chains, Jack La Lanne and Nu-Dimensions, are under "intensive" investigation by the city's Department of Consumer Affairs.

The Federal Trade Commission's regional office, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, the Nassau County (Long Island) Consumer Affairs Office and the New Jersey Office of Consumer Protection are among other agencies with investigations under way. The files of the New York Regional Consumer Protection Council show complaints against 11 different spas and chains.

In addition, Chicago, Seattle and Phoenix agencies have taken formal actions in recent months to curb spa abuses.

The owners of spas and salons say that they are offering worthwhile programs for both fitness and reducing. "Our success really came about because people are more aware of the need to stay fit," says Thomas P. Sansone, general manager of the Jack La Lanne spas in the New York area.

Consumer agencies have recorded hundreds of complaints about certain practices, some of which were observed this month by reporters of The New York Times, who visited branches of four leading local clubs.

The major consumer complaints recorded by government agencies are the following:

- Customers are lured to clubs by misleading advertising, including promises of a nonexistent "low introductory price," or two memberships for the price of one.

- Potential customers are promised the improbable—such as losing 10 pounds and 13 1/2 inches in eight weeks without dieting and sometimes with only passive "exercise" on vibrating lounge chairs.

- Some customers sign contracts with clubs supposedly under construction and have to wait as long as two years for the facility to open. Meanwhile, they are dunned and even sued for payments.

- Some customers say that their clubs are dirty or so overpopulated that they have little opportunity to use the facilities.

- After being promised "trained" instructors, some customers discover that supervision in exercise classes is minimal or unenlightened.

There are two distinct types of clubs: the "figure salons" such as those run by Nu-Dimensions, which offer only passive vibrating loungers that are supposed to reduce fat, and the "health" spas, such as those in the Jack La Lanne chain, which offer swimming pools, gymnasium equipment, calisthenics classes and other features.

U.S. Sixth Fleet, Dependents Take to Greek Home Port

By Juan de Onis
ATHENS (NYT)—Rear Adm. Frederick C. Turner, commander of the Sixth Fleet's Mediterranean aircraft carrier task force, debarked from the U.S. Forrestal here recently to spend Christmas with his wife, Betty, their younger children, David and Susan, and an older daughter who came from the United States.

Christmas reunions also took place for 450 other families of married members of the destroyer escort squadron of the carrier force. The families have been living here since September.

For the members of the Sixth Fleet, whose families formerly resided in Newport, R.I.; Norfolk, Va., or Charleston, S.C., spending Christmas together is one of the dividends of the agreement with the Greek government giving the U.S. Navy home-port facilities here.

The agreement has been denounced here and in the United States by critics of the Greek military regime, which seized power in 1967.

Somewhat Onspoken

The Greek press, not noted for criticism of the regime because aggressive editors risk arrest, has given considerable publicity to incidents involving U.S. sailors who got into scrapes with the police.

The incidents included one in which a sailor was charged with punching a taxi driver in a dispute over the fare. Some newspapers presented it as a threat to domestic tranquility.

Robert Scott, Film Writer, Is Dead at 61

Jailed for Contempt Of Congress in 1949

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 26 (AP)—Robert Adrian Scott, 61, a movie writer-producer who once served a year in prison for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee, died yesterday at his home here.

Mr. Scott recently underwent surgery for cancer.

Mr. Scott was born in Arlington, N.J., and was a graduate of Amherst College. He came to California in 1939 as a writer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

He moved to the RKO studios in 1943. Among his film credits as a producer were "Murder, My Sweet," "The Boy With the Green Hair" and "Crossfire."

When he called with other Hollywood writers to testify before the House committee in 1947, Mr. Scott and nine others refused to answer questions about alleged Communist influences in the film industry.

Mr. Scott was held in contempt of Congress, fined \$1,000 and sentenced to the federal prison in Ashland, Ky. His nine compatriots, who included screenwriters Dalton Trumbo and Ring Lardner Jr., also went to jail for their defiance of the congressional committee.

Following his release from prison in 1951, Mr. Scott became executive producer for a London film studio. He returned to the United States in 1968 to write television scripts and produce films for Universal-International Studios.

Macario Garcia

HOUSTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Macario Garcia, 52, who received the highest U.S. award for valor in World War II, has been killed in an auto accident.

Mr. Garcia, 52, of Alief, Texas, and Myrtle Koonce, 48, of Houston, died Sunday night in a crash near Sugar Land, Texas.

Mr. Garcia, who was then an Army staff sergeant, won the Congressional Medal of Honor after he volunteered to dispose of two German machine-guns nests blocking his platoon's way in Germany on Nov. 17, 1944.

Although shot in the shoulder and foot, Sgt. Garcia cleared the way by killing six Germans and capturing four.

Born in Mexico, Mr. Garcia became a U.S. citizen after leaving the service with the rank of master sergeant. At the time of his death he was a contact man for the Veterans Administration in this area.

Constantine Bastias

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (AP)—Constantine Bastias, 71, a leading journalist, writer and historian, died here of heart failure today.

Mr. Bastias was vice-president of the Union of Athenian Newspaper Editors, former head of the Department of Arts and Letters in the Ministry of Education and former director of the Greek National Theater.

He wrote several books, of which the best known is his "History of the Greek Nation."

13 Who Survived Andes Air Crash Will Fly Home

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 26 (AP)—Thirteen Uruguayans who survived for 70 days after a plane crash in the Andes have decided to take a plane home Thursday despite their fears of flying again.

The three other survivors already have gone home by plane. The 13 were persuaded in a meeting with relatives and doctors that the return trip across the mountains by train and car would be too hard on them in their weakened condition.

There were 45 persons aboard the Uruguayan Air Force plane when it hit an Andean peak on Oct. 13. The plane was taking a rugby team to Chile for a series of matches. Twenty-nine persons had died by the end of October.

The survivors, all young men in their early 20s, said that they found the "terrible mountain silence," the endless boredom and periods of depression the worst part of their experience.

Tupolev's Burial

MOSCOW, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Aircraft designer Andrei N. Tupolev was buried with full military honors today in Moscow's Novodevichy Cemetery, the Tass press agency said. He died Saturday at 94.

HOF, West Germany, Dec. 26 (AP)—A 19-year-old East German electrician caught Communist border guards napping early yesterday and rammed his speeding automobile through three barriers on the Berlin-Hof autobahn to escape to West Germany.

Not long crossed the border, the fugitive kept his foot on the gas and shattered another autobahn gate manned by West German border police. The police gave chase.

When they finally caught up with the electrician, his first question was: "Am I in West Germany?" Assured that he was, the refugee sighed with relief.

"Apparently the entire East German guard detachment was asleep, there was no reaction at all on the other side," a police spokesman said. "We don't understand ourselves how the Wartburg [an East German car] could have broken through the gates without getting hung up."

American and Russian Sailors Celebrate Season on High Seas

OCEAN CITY, Md., Dec. 26 (AP)—Russian and American sailors got together about 250 miles out in the Atlantic yesterday for some Christmas goodwill of their own.

The Coast Guard cutter Gresham was on duty when the Russian oceanographic vessel Ernst Krenkel sailed past. The two vessels began talking with each other first by lights and then by radio.

The captain of the Russian vessel expressed holiday greetings and the Gresham returned them. Shortly thereafter the Gresham asked the Russians if they would accept some Christmas gifts. The answer was immediate and affirmative, and the Gresham's executive officer and another officer boarded a launch and motored to the Ernst Krenkel where they exchanged gifts.

There was no immediate indication what gifts were exchanged.

State Schools in London Bar Caning for 170,000 Children

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—More than 170,000 London schoolchildren will return to classes in the new year with a new air of confidence, but many of their teachers may not.

The cane, bugaboo of the British schoolboy since time immemorial, will be banned in London's municipal primary schools from Jan. 1.

That springy bamboo stick, administered on the palm of the hand or on the posterior, has always been the ultimate deterrent in English schools. Many teachers feel its abolition will lead to more classroom violence and disorder.

Educators will be watching London to see what happens and whether the ban will become a precedent for other British school authorities, which have not yet abolished the cane.

The decision, made by the Inner London Education Authority after years of consultation with teachers, will prohibit corporal punishment of any child of primary-school age—5 to 11—attending any of the 623 state primary schools here.

The ban will not apply to schools outside London, nor will it affect the 62,870 children studying in London's other primary schools, mainly private or church-aided.

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Mr. Bastias was vice-president of the Union of Athenian Newspaper Editors, former head of the Department of Arts and Letters in

LEIPZIG

760-Year Tradition of Choral Singing

By Paul Moor

LEIPZIG, East Germany (UPI)—For anyone with a sense of musical tradition, a visit to the Church of St. Thomas in Leipzig may prove literally overwhelming; one not infrequently can see tears in the eyes of visitors attending a musical performance here for the first time.

The boys' choir, *Die Thomanner* or *Der Thomannerchor*, occupies a place among the very finest such groups anywhere in the world, but small wonder: *die Thomanner* look back on an un-

interrupted tradition of no less than 760 years. The present *Thomaskantor*, Hans Joachim Rötsch, now only 48 years old, today holds the same office which a mere 15 *Kantors* ago, afforded gainful employment to Johann Sebastian Bach, who wrote some of his most inspired music for this church and its boys choir.

Such a musical institution ought to suffice for one town of only some 650,000 inhabitants, but Leipzig also boasts the grand Old Gewandhaus Orchestra, which has included among its regular conductors Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (who in Leipzig single-handedly started the Bach renaissance by rescuing the St.

Matthew Passion from oblivion), Arthur Nikisch, Wilhelm Furtwängler, and Bruno Walter. The Gewandhaus and Dresden's Saxonian State Orchestra rank first among East Germany's symphonic groups which means also among the greatest orchestras in the world.

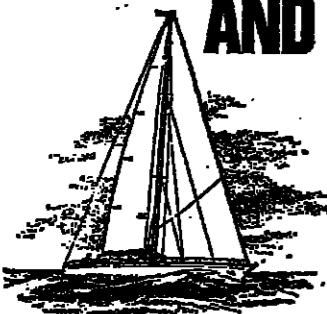
Like many Central European orchestras, the Gewandhaus comprises many more full-fledged members than ever actually appear together for any single event. This makes it possible for the Gewandhaus Orchestra not only to play a regular concert series, usually under its present-day conductor Kurt Masur, but to play all performances by the outstanding Leipzig Opera and also to join *die Thomanner* for a number of oratorio performances in the Church of St. Thomas.

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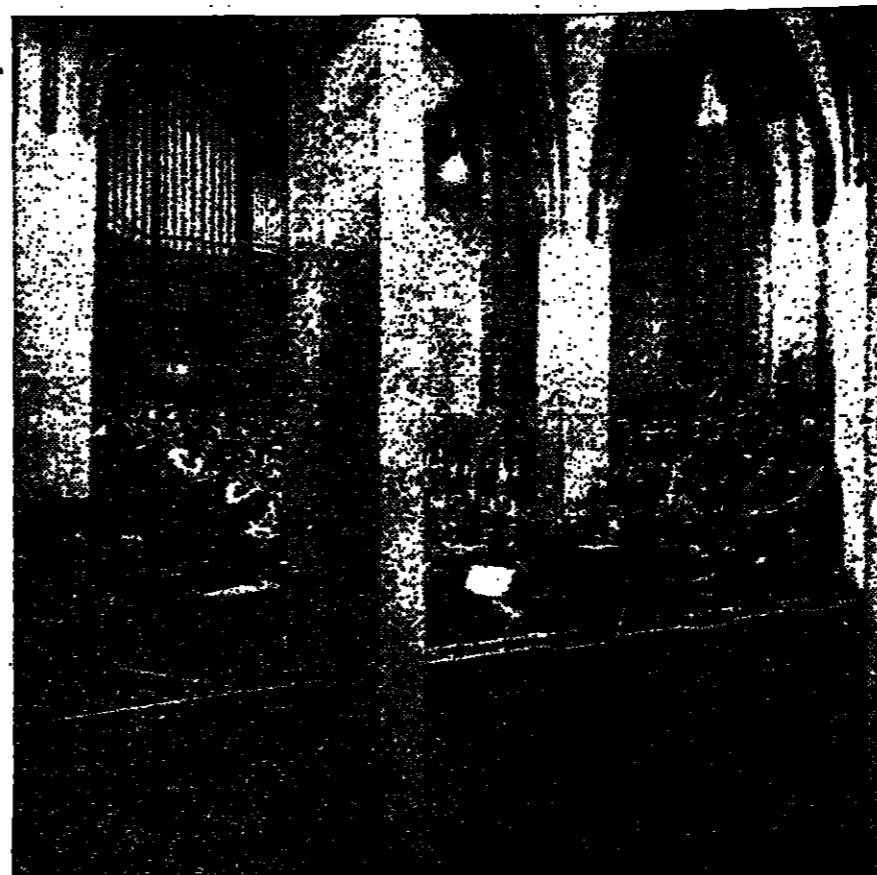
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The boys' choir at the Church of St. Thomas in Leipzig.

Paul Moor.

Extraordinary Pupils

The St. Thomas Boys' Choir during the centuries has had, understandably, some ups and downs. Karl Straube, who served as *Thomaskantor* from 1918 to 1939, brought the choir's musical standards back up to an excellence probably unique in the world at that time. He also produced some extraordinary pupils—among them Karl Richter, who at an early age became *Thomaskantor* and then moved to Munich where, with his own Bach Choir and Orchestra, he soon built himself a world-wide reputation. When Leipzig subsequently tried to entice Richter back to become *Thomaskantor*, his decision to remain in Munich struck all Germany as something of a shock, for the majesty of the Leipzig position traditionally transcends such temporal phenomena as political divisions.

A few things have changed today for *die Thomanner*. For cen-

turies they sang only church music, with an understandably heavy emphasis on Bach since his time there. With the urgent encouragement of the German Democratic Republic's cultural officials, the choir several years ago expanded its repertoire to include folk songs and secular works. In Bach's time, the choir almost entirely consisted of boys aged only 54, 17 of whom he crossly described as "without ability." Karl Straube had 60 choristers. Rötsch today has 80, and would like to raise that number to 120. Change of voice, for some reason, today comes earlier than in the past: during Bach's day, the choir accepted no applicant under 14, but the present-day choir recently had to lower its minimum age from 10 to 9 in order to hang onto its sopranos and altos for at least a while before they evolve into tenors and basses.

On Saturdays

Many things, though, have not changed. Except when on the concert tours which have taken them almost all over the world, *die Thomanner* normally perform only in their home church, where their early-evening *Motetten* every Saturday regularly fill every

seat. Living conditions in their school, attached to the church but financed by the city government, remain austere, not to say Spartan: one dormitory room for all 80 boys, sparsely furnished study rooms for 10 choristers each, no showers in the bathing installations, and an ancient system, barbarous by today's psychological standards, which acknowledges the right—nay, obligation—of older pupils to punish younger ones who step out of line. Of all Leipzig's *Gymnasia*, only the St. Thomas School still offers Greek as an 8th-grade study.

The Christmas season traditionally brings Leipzigers a performance in the Church of St. Thomas of Bach's Christmas Oratorio, with good soloists and the Gewandhaus Orchestra together with that superb boys' choir. Hans Joachim Rötsch, himself a native Leipziger and a former pupil of Kurt Thomas, who served as *Thomaskantor* from 1957 to 1960, himself had a successful career as a singer before becoming *Thomaskantor* earlier this year. His conducting shows a singer's understanding for singers' problems, and one may expect that under his training there will return some of the vocal excellence of the choir

which at times during recent years has caused some concern.

The name Gewandhaus, incidentally, denotes an ancient Leipzig building, destroyed during the last war, which had served Leipzig as a concert hall at the time of the orchestra's founding in 1743. A quotation from Seneca used to adorn the old Gewandhaus. It still serves as the official motto of the Gewandhaus Orchestra today, and, with regard to music, Leipzigers still stand by its message: True pleasure is a serious matter.

LENINGRAD
Valery Panov Waits

By Hedrick Smith

LENINGRAD (WTT)—In a modest but comfortable apartment virtually papered with ballet photos, Valery Panov does gymnastic exercises for 90 minutes a day and then another hour of ballet exercises at a bar especially installed in his 10-by-16-foot living room.

The ceiling is too low for him to practice the leaps that made him one of the Kirov Ballet company. In the middle 1960s he began to win honors as a leading Kirov dancer, including one high state prize, and to attract international attention.

But after announcing his decision last March 23 to emigrate to Israel, at the invitation of the Israeli government, he was denounced as a traitor by his fellow dancers, quickly expelled from the Kirov company, and in May arrested and jailed under harsh conditions for what he describes as a provocation.

His wife, who had begun to dance leading roles and was considered to have a bright future, was swiftly demoted to a member of the corps de ballet. She then resigned in protest of the company's treatment of her husband and herself.

Since spring, neither has danced in performances or been allowed to practice at the Kirov or elsewhere.

Panov's situation prompted protests and petitions abroad to Soviet diplomats. But there is no evidence that the government has modified its position on the case in any way.

Some foreign diplomats suspect that after the defections to the West of two world-famous Kirov dancers, Rudolf Nureyev and Natalya Makarova, the Soviet authorities are especially determined to block Panov's exit.

PARIS

A Guide to the French Theater

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 26 (UPI)—What is the best play in Paris? Where can I park my mother-in-law on New Year's Eve? Can I take my children to see "O! Calcutta"? What would my best girl like? Is there anything on that does not require a sturdy knowledge of French?

While all theatergoers may not find answers to their questions in the following list of recommended plays, there are stage productions for almost every taste now playing in Paris.

"Qui Boivent les Vaches" (at the *Récamier*). Probably the best play so far this season. Original and amusing surrealism of the early Ionesco variety, superbly acted by Roland Dubillard, its author, and Madeleine Renaud and expertly staged by Roger Blin.

"La Claque" (at the Théâtre de la Michodière). André Roussin's latest comedy about a music critic who is slapped by one of his victims at a gala concert—and what he does about it. Pierre Fresnay as the critic's honor-conscious country squire brother, Michel Galabru as the insulted critic and the rest of the company make a merry evening of it.

"Le Directeur de l'Opéra" (at the Comédie-des-Champs-Elysées). Jean Anouilh's new satirical comedy about an impresario troubled by his singers and his family with Paul Maurisse as the opera manager.

"Façanée" (at the Théâtre de la Commune, Aubervilliers). A delightful dramatization of the Théophile Gautier picarésque novel, spiritedly animated by a competent, young company headed by Jean-Claude Brunet as the noble knight.

"Sous la Pluie" (at the Théâtre de la Ville). A translation from English of a strong play by Peter Nichols about life in a general hospital, admirably acted and produced. Perhaps not for the squeamish.

"Les Veux" (at the Espace Pierre Cardin). François Billedeau's dark poetic fantasy effectively staged.

"Le Légume" (at the Théâtre Hébertot). F. Scott Fitzgerald's only full-length dramatic effort, an expressionistic view of Prohibition days when Warren G. Harding was in the White House. Charmingly and skillfully enacted

by Simone Valère and Jean Deilly.

"Un Paix à New York" (at the Gaîté-Montparnasse). A French translation of John Guare's macabre farce about a bizarre New York household on the day that the premiere of Manhattan, Jean-Pierre Marielle as a defeated composer gives a performance of note.

"Les Branquignols" (at the Théâtre du Brûlé). Robert Dürry's fanciful intimate revue set in the frame of an amateur night try-out. An entertainment filled with bright conceits and zestful humor.

"Hello Dolly" (at the Mogador). The American musical comedy at last come to Paris.

"Orphée aux Enfers" (at the Théâtre de la Musique). The Offenbach opera bouffe lavishly revived.

Paris Opéra Pays Respects To the Great Serge Diaghilev

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A lot of ballet companies have paid their respects to Serge Diaghilev this year, each in its own way, and each faithful in its own way, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the great impresario's birth.

The current ballet program at the Paris Opéra, which runs through New Year's Day, plays it on the safe side, considering the choices available under the name of Diaghilev. The Opéra had as close an association with the impresario as any theater in Paris. His first Paris theatrical venture was given there—"Boris Godunov"—although oddly enough none of the ballets on the present program was first performed there. "Les Sylphides" and "Petrushka" were first given in Diaghilev-organized seasons at the Châtelet, and "Blanche's 'Apollo Musagète'" at the Sarah Bernhardt.

Perhaps no single program could touch on every aspect of Diaghilev's genius for stimulating creativity and organizing it into spectacles that blended the various arts. But this program is a reminder that in 20 years he gave ballet a 20th-century repertory, including not a few masterpieces—and gave dance such a push toward the future that it still has not lost its momentum.

If the choreography was all Fokine and Balanchine, the indispensable evocation of Nijinsky was provided by having the most charismatic dancer of our own time—Rudolf Nureyev—on hand for some of the programs. His flamboyance and exciting risk-taking was not in demand this time, but he was impressive in what he brought to three widely disparate roles—each of which, from "Sylphides" to the neo-classicism, with deadpan humor, of Apollo to the complete dancing actor of his moving *Petrushka*.

Although this triple-header was a tour-de-force for Nureyev, he blended satisfactorily into the rejuvenated style of the company as a whole. Noëlla Fontcuberta was particularly satisfying as *Tereophore* in the Balanchine-Stravinsky work, while in "Petrushka" Jean Guérin was a vital counterweight to the title part as the Moor, although Jacqueline Rayet, as the object of their affections, never really seemed to come to life.

The Opéra closes for three months after the Jan. 1 performance at administration. The opening productions planned are Moïse's "Marriage of Figaro," conducted by Georg Solti, and Gluck's "Orphée."

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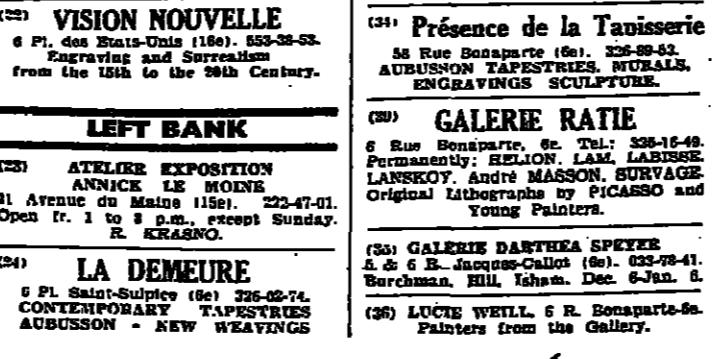
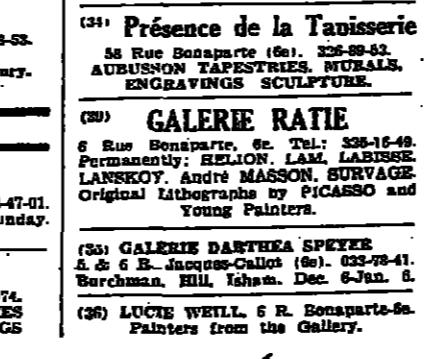
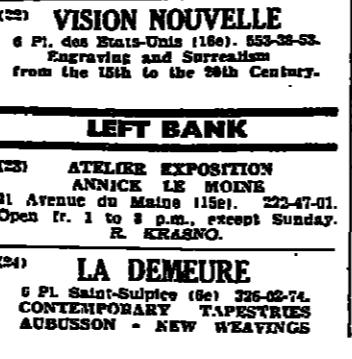
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Page 7

Japan to Pay \$780 Million For BP Unit

Deal Is Major Shift In Nation's Oil Policy

TOKYO. Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum and Japanese interests represented by Overseas Petroleum Corp. (OPC) signed an agreement here tonight under which the Japanese will acquire a 30 percent interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas for \$780 million.

BP will receive \$120 million before the end of the year and the remainder in three or four installments over a three-year period.

Yoshito Shimada, president of government-owned Petroleum Development Corp., told a press conference that the transaction, which will be largely government financed, represents a major shift in the country's oil development policy.

New Policy Previously, the government had chosen to spend relatively small amounts of money helping to finance Japanese oil exploration efforts in Indonesia, Latin America, Africa and other areas. Most of these developments have been slow in bearing fruit and Japanese inexperience in the sophisticated field of offshore oil exploration resulted in a few notable fiascos.

The new policy is to buy into developments where commercial production is already assured, Mr. Shimada said.

Political leaders have frequently said in the course of the past year that a portion of Japan's huge reserves of foreign currency would be used to secure stable supplies of oil. At present, the country relies almost entirely on major U.S., British and French-owned companies for its petroleum requirements.

Officials told the press conference a new company will be established, probably in February, to take over Japan's newly acquired interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. They said the new concern will probably be owned 70 percent by the government, as represented by Petroleum Development Corp. and the Japan Export-Import Bank, and 30 percent by private interests.

The private side will include OPC and companies belonging to the Mitsubishi and Mitsubishi groups. OPC itself is equally owned by 30 major Japanese concerns including steel and electric power companies. In short, officials said, the purchase is "a national project."

The agreement calls for BP to transfer 45 percent of its two-thirds interest in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas to OPC on Jan. 1. The remaining third is owned by Cie. Francaise des Petroles.

The agreement also provides for the Japanese to purchase oil produced by the Persian Gulf concern in proportion to their ownership ratio. Officials said the first shipment to Japan of Japanese-owned oil from Abu Dhabi Marine Areas is expected in six to seven months.

In London, BP said oil production from Abu Dhabi Marine Areas' two fields is currently running at some 500,000 barrels a day and added that future production could reach an estimated 3 million barrels per day.

Qatar Agrees With Oil Share Pact, but Seeks Higher Price

DOHA. Qatar, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ).—Qatar agrees in principle with the oil participation agreement reached last week by some oil companies and oil-producing countries, but wants more negotiations with the petroleum companies about prices, Sheikh Abd al-Aziz Khalifa, Qatar's Minister of Finance and Petroleum, said today.

Negotiations are to be resumed here early next year with representatives of companies that are producing oil in the sheikhdom, he said.

"I'm sure we will come to an agreement," Sheikh Khalifa said. The minister, who graduated last June from Northern Indiana University, is a son of the ruling sheikh in Qatar.

Despite the delay in signing the participation agreement, Qatar will take a 25 percent equity in the producing oil companies here effective Jan. 1, he said. Compensation will be according to terms of the master agreement signed last Thursday by Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi and representatives of oil companies. He declined to estimate the compensation.

Two oil-producing subsidiaries are involved, Qatar Petroleum Co. and Shell Co. of Qatar.

Qatar Petroleum is an affiliate of Iraq Petroleum Co., which is owned by the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, Cie. Francaise des Petroles, British Petroleum and Near East Development Council with a 23.75 percent interest, and the Indonesian interest, with a 5 percent stake. Near East is jointly owned by Exxon Corp. and Mobil Oil Corp. Qatar Petroleum is averaging 240,000 barrels a day.

Shell, a Shell Group subsidiary, will average about the same in 1972, Oil Ministry officials say.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Firms to Build 8 Supertankers

Two U.S. shipbuilders have received letters of intent to build eight supertankers valued at more than \$760 million. Todd Shipyards is to build six oil tankers valued at \$570 million for a subsidiary of Burmah Oil of London. Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock, a Tennessee Inc. unit, received a letter of intent from Natural Gas Pipeline, a Peoples Gas Co. unit, to build two liquefied natural gas carriers. Natural Gas Pipeline says that the "best estimate of the price of the two ships is approximately \$194 million." Each of the new tankers Todd is to build will be 380,000 deadweight tons—to large to serve any present U.S. commercial port. So Burmah plans to build a terminal in the Bahamas, from which point smaller tankers could ship oil to the United States. Todd will also have to build a new shipbuilding yard to construct tankers of this size.

U.S. Auto Sales Rise Sharply

U.S. auto makers sold about 257,000 cars in mid-December, up sharply from 180,727 they sold in last year's period and a record mid-December. The total figure is estimated because Ford and Chrysler will not be able to release exact totals until Jan. 2. But industry analysts believe estimates by Ford and Chrysler are good enough so that the indicated record will stand. The estimated 257,000 car sales during the nine selling days between Dec. 11 and Dec. 20 is about 24 percent higher than the record set in mid-December 1968. General Motors and American Motors, reporting final figures, said their car sales were

up 20.5 and 6.9 percent, respectively, from 1971 levels. AMC said its year-to-date total passed 300,000 for the first time in seven years.

Atlantic Richfield Hits Oil

Atlantic Richfield has discovered oil in an exploratory well offshore Indonesia in the Java Sea, about 60 miles southeast of its production operations in the Arduna field. The new well flowed crude oil on a test rate of over 2,000 barrels a day. Further drilling is needed to fully evaluate the area around the well, Arco says. It is operator of the well for a group of U.S. firms which hold a production-sharing contract with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company. Participants in the group include units of Nations Reading & Bates Offshore Drilling Co. and certain units of Tidewater Marine Service Inc.

Mountain Fuel Supply Finds Gas

Mountain Fuel Supply reports a well in southeastern Wyoming produced "significant"—4.05 million cubic feet a day—flows of natural gas during a 118 minute drill stem test. The well also encountered commercial quantities of oil, the company says. However, it cautions that while the results of the tests have been encouraging, the full economic significance could not be determined until more information can be obtained. Ownership in the discovery well, two offset wells and 13,760 acres of pooled acreage is shared 41.25 percent each by Champion Petroleum Co., a subsidiary of Union Pacific Corp., and Mountain Fuel. The remaining 17.50 percent is owned by Amoco Production Co.

Do Not Oppose Multinational Firms

Big Business Turns Labor Multinational

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS. Dec. 26 (NYT).—The internationalism of big business, in a curious return of things, strengthened the internationalism of labor," says Dan Gallin, general secretary of the Food and Allied Workers Federation.

Charles Levinson, whose International Federation of Chemical and General Workers has just forced Michelin, the giant French manufacturer, to negotiate directly with strikers for the first time, comments that "multinational corporations, like govern-

ments, are motivated not by the powers of reason but by reasons of power."

The unions are far from having the power to close a multinational corporation, and they say that this is not even their aim. "We're not opposed to the multinationals per se," says Laurent Euckel, an economist and strategist for the food workers' federation. "That would be silly. In many countries they pay less."

But Mr. Euckel goes on to cite the "feeling of powerlessness that workers have when confronted

The unions have not yet had to meet the test of worker reaction to a long walkout in one country in support of workers in another country. But the threat of sympathy strikes, even though they are illegal in most countries of Europe, is something a company now has to take seriously.

"No matter what the dispute is, management in our sector has to consider taking on the whole of the IOC," Mr. Levinson said. The "whole" is the 116 unions in 45 countries that are affiliates of the chemical workers' federation.

Multinational union action has centered thus far on organizing financial support for strikers in a country, preventing companies from increasing overtime schedules at other plants and transferring output to compensate for strike-lost production and conducting propaganda campaigns against companies that fail to meet certain standards in treatment of workers.

We can't close a company down," Mr. Levinson says, "but we can sure pick at it."

Mr. Levinson, a Canadian-born, Sorbonne-trained economist; Mr. Gallin, Romanian-born and educated in the United States, and Dan Benedict, a former General Electric lathe operator in Schenectady, N.Y., and now assistant general secretary of the International Metal Workers Federation, are the men most closely identified with the multinational union movement.

We are leveling our oil production rate for two reasons. First, to maintain our oil reserves as long as possible and, second, because we don't see any reason for turning our oil in the ground into money which may fluctuate downward in value. If we produce more oil we merely get more money which may go down in worth, and the interest rates we draw on it do not compensate for the decline. So let us leave the oil in the ground until we want to sell it. The value of oil will not go down."

He declined to disclose the extent of Kuwait's proven oil reserves. However, another oil industry source estimated the figure at around 60 billion barrels. Kuwait's failure to sign the participation agreement last week is primarily due to the structure of the government, he said, noting that any agreement such as the participation pact must be debated and recommended by parliament. "I don't see anything objectionable in the agreement," he explained, "but consideration by my government will take time."

Lists Reasons

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There is a wide difference between what companies want to pay us and what we think we should get for our oil when sold back to companies," said Mr. Jaidah. He indicated that Qatar would as soon forget about complicated formulas for disposing of its oil should the present negotiations impasse continue. He said: "We are prepared to sell all of our oil on the open market. We aren't interested in a deal of the type that oil companies have been offering to us."

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Major Banks In U.S. Raise Prime Rate

6 Percent Level Fast Sweeping the Industry

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP).—A string of major commercial banks, including the country's third and fourth largest, followed the lead of two other big banks and boosted their prime lending rates today from 5 3/4 to 6 percent.

Chase Manhattan Bank, No. 3;

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, No. 4;

Chemical Bank and Marine Midland increased the cost of borrowing for their most credit-worthy customers in the face of the Nixon administration's campaign to control inflation by keeping the lid on bank interest rates.

"We are keenly aware of the federal government's desire to moderate upward rate pressures as a part of its effort to bring inflation under firmer control," a spokesman for Chase said.

"However, we believe that holding interest rates at levels which are out of line with the market generally would, over a period of time, cause distortions in the flow of credit, and contribute to the inflationary spiral by placing abnormally heavy demands on banks."

Changes in the prime rate are pegged to fluctuations in short-term interest rates in the money market and these have been rising sharply recently.

On Friday, First National City

Bank, the second largest bank in

the nation, and Mellon Bank of

Pittsburgh, a major commercial

bank, boosted their prime lending

rates to 6 percent, citing higher

short-term interest rates.

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"No matter what the dispute is,

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to consider taking on the whole

of the IOC," Mr. Levinson said.

The "whole" is the 116 unions in

45 countries that are affiliates

of the chemical workers' federa-

tion.

These include Middle East Air-

lines, the Lebanon-based carrier

that is the major Mideast air

transport company, and Chan-

ters Navals de La Ciotat, France's

second largest shipyard, which

Intra almost lost to a French

group earlier this year.

Middle East Airlines has repre-

sented \$26 million net earnings for

last year's operations. La Ciotat

had shipbuilding orders totaling

more than \$500 million, including

Stock Prices Gain, Turnover Slows

also was viewed as a dampening influence.

Mountain Fuel Supply, the day's strongest feature, shot up 10 3/8 to 32 5/8 after it reported "significant" flows of natural gas during a test in Wyoming.

Skyline Corp., however, tumbled 14 7/8 to 32 5/8 after it reported declining earnings. Analysts said the stock's decline reflected investors' disappointment with the company's second-quarter per share earnings of 33 cents against 41 cents a year earlier.

Horizon Corp., another soft spot, dropped 1 1/2 to 14 1/4. It reported sharply lower earnings for the second quarter and nine months ended Nov. 30.

Salvage Work at Intra Bank Appears to Have Succeeded

BERUIT, Lebanon, Dec. 26 (NYT).—The salvage operation that has been under way for five years to stabilize Intra Bank, which collapsed in an international financial scandal in 1966, appears to have succeeded.

The annual report submitted to</

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

\$10-Billion Goal Set for Exports

Korea's epoch-making export increase is often cited as a yardstick for measuring her high rate of economic growth.

In fact, the phenomenal export growth enabled Korea to set her export goal for 1980 at \$10,000 million.

Korea's exports, which stood at a mere \$43 million in 1951, have since been increasing at an average annual rate of 41 percent. The export volume soon exceeded \$100 million; and in 1971, the actual export performance surpassed the \$1,350 million target. Ninety percent of this year's \$1,375 million was attained by the end of October.

As a result, the contribution of commodity exports to the GNP rose to 13.9 percent in 1971 from two percent in 1961, the initial year of the First Five-Year Economic Development Plan.

The export volume in 1971 showed an increase of more than 31 times over the 1951 level.

Korea's export items in 1961 numbered only 32, but 1972 saw the number increase to 984 items exported to 110 foreign countries.

The early tendency toward less profitable export of primary products has been reversed with the trend to export manufactured items.

Until 1961, Korean export commodities mostly consisted of primary products such as agricultural, mineral and marine items; and in 1962, the share of manufactured goods was no more than 27 percent of the total exports.

Since 1963, however, the share of manufactured goods edged ahead of that of primary products, taking up 51.7 percent of the year's total exports. By 1971, it had jumped to 88 percent, and is expected to reach 88 percent this year.

In comparison, the growth rate of primary product exports averaged 20.5 percent a year in the past decade. But the export of manufactured goods increased at an average annual rate of 76.4 percent.

Korea has thus been achieving a rapid shift from the single-type export pattern common to developing countries into a diversified one characteristic of developed countries.

Among the major export commodities, garments enjoyed the greatest increase, from \$11.6 million in 1963 to \$221.3 million in 1971, also registering as the highest dollar earner of any export category that year.

Garments were followed by plywood, with exports of \$138.7 million. Other major dollar earners in 1971 were electronic products with \$88.6 million, sweaters with \$83.8 million, wigs with \$74.5 million, cotton fabrics with \$72 million, textiles with \$64 million, tung with \$55.1 million and raw silk with \$45 million.

Based on her successful performance in exports, Korea has set her export goal for 1980 at \$10,000 million, and at the same time decided to rev up the per capita gross national product (GDP) to \$1,000 by 1981.

To achieve the 1980 export goal, Korea has to increase its annual export volume by an average of 25 percent. But the government authorities concerned maintain that the 25 percent increase is "not unreasonable in view of our successful performance in exports."

To back up the long-term export promotion program, a total of \$4,500 million will be appropriated over the next eight years. The main emphasis will be on the development of export-oriented industry, of course.

In the original program, exports envisioned for 1980 are estimated at \$5,300 million, based on an estimated 16.8 percent export growth rate during the period.

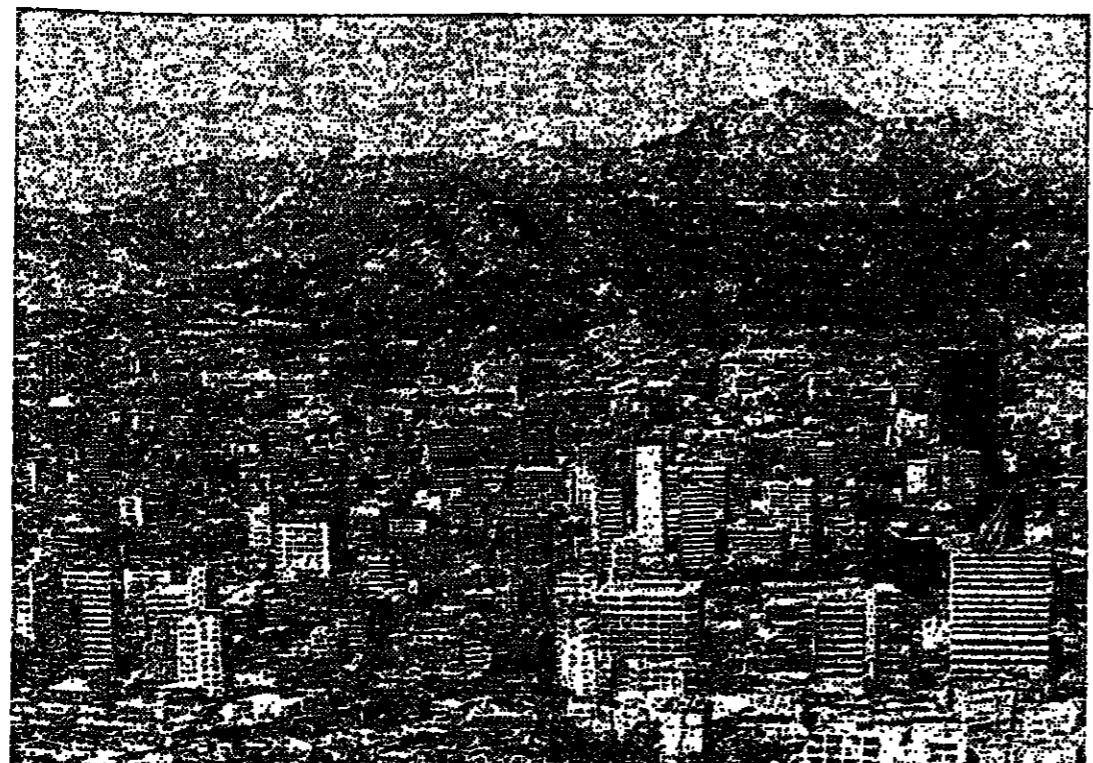
Heavy industrial sectors which Korea plans to reorient toward export include electronics, shipbuilding, steel products and machinery. The sharp increase of heavy industrial products is inevitable to meet the 1980 export target because such products are much higher dollar earners than light industry products.

According to the long-term promotion plan, exports of heavy industrial products will reach \$6,000 million, a sum accounting for about 60 percent of the total annual exports for 1980.

The electronic industry, now in full swing in Korea, is likely to become a promising export-oriented industry. Korea has abundant labor power, which, if fully trained, can be utilized for such labor-intensive industry.

Korea has exported \$100 million worth of electronic products as of the end of October, far surpassing the original target of \$60 million for 1972. The export volume of electronic products was set at \$1,000 million in 1980.

At the same time, overseas markets in Europe and Africa will be cultivated much more intensively by means of trade missions and resident trade centers staffed with export personnel. Thus markets will be diversified to lessen the present export dependence upon the United States and Japan as trading partners, which together presently account for about 70 percent of Korean sales.



THE CAPITAL—Panoramic view of Seoul, the home of six million citizens.

A Land in Transformation

From Agriculture to Industry

Korea is now rapidly being transformed from an impoverished agricultural land into a bustling industrial society.

Forests of tall buildings are daily changing the skyline of its cities, where motor traffic is overflowing. Clusters of modern factories are springing up in industrial zones along the coasts and around industrial cities, which are being connected with one another by newly built superhighways crisscrossing the country.

The nation has thus almost cleanly shaken off the inertia of its long history of relative inactivity, as well as the bitter aftermath of the devastating Korean War.

This force of change in the Korean economic landscape gained new vigor in the early Sixties, when the First Five-Year Development Plan was set in motion.

Since then, the Korean economy has kept growing almost unfalteringly at a rate of around 5 percent each year, with the manufacturing industry on a particularly steep ascent.

Thus the Korean economy expanded by about 3.3 times during the decade which ended in 1971.

Per capita gross national product rose from below \$100 to a little over \$250 between 1961 and 1971.

Even more spectacular has been the expansion in exports, which rose from a mere \$40 million in 1961 to \$1,363 million in 1971. The rising exports have been achieved mainly by increased sales abroad of manufactured goods, paralleling the rapid pace of industrialization.

When the First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1962, the Korean economy had barely recovered from the destruction of the Korean War and was slowly groping its way toward national production. With agriculture accounting for nearly 50 percent of its economy, Korea was only beginning to be exposed to the modern concept of industrialization.

The First Plan was intended to give more clear-cut targets for progress of the emergent economy, and then to mobilize resources to accomplish them. It was a rather bold experiment in the sense that it called for a forced march through little-charted territory.

At the beginning, the First Plan was beset by various difficulties, including inflation, depletion of hard currency reserves and a setback in industrial production. In the end, however, the First Plan wound up in 1966 achieving an average annual growth rate of 6.2 percent, whereas five percent was the average for the previous period.

And the actual growth attained under the First Plan exceeded the originally projected 7.1 percent.

During the period of the First Plan, agricultural production increased markedly and a strong upsurge in exports began. The economic infrastructure was strengthened considerably, and a number of new industries were beginning to develop.

The development momentum generated under the First Plan was greatly intensified under the Second Five-Year Plan (1967-71), leading to a period of "high economic growth."

With the economy growing at an unprecedented average annual rate of 11.4 percent, Korea fairly established itself as a new industrial center in Asia. Sharp expansion in many kinds of manufacturing industry highlighted the development under the Second Plan.

Between 1965 and 1970, industrial production increased more than threefold. Some samples of production increases during the period are:

Food processing, up 300 percent; textiles, up 400 percent; wood products, up 420 percent; paper and paper products, up 420 percent; basic metals, up 450 percent; metal products, up 250 percent; etc.

percent; machinery, up 170 percent; electrical machinery, up 340 percent and transport equipment, up 270 percent.

Expansion in overall industrial production ran far ahead of schedule under the Second Plan, so that the agricultural sector has tended to lag behind the overall economic progress, leading to a widening income gap for the rural population and a chronic food deficit for the nation.

In conjunction with the Third Plan, the country has set in motion a Saemaul (New Community) Movement aimed to work a fundamental change in rural life.

This is intended to encourage a spirit of self-help, diligence and cooperation among farmers and fishermen, while sharply increasing capital and technical inputs to the agricultural sector.

Exports also continued to rise rapidly under the Second Plan. But the rate of growth in agriculture slowed to under three percent. The unfavorable trend in agricultural development was caused partly by droughts in 1968 and 1969. More basically however, it was attributable to a relatively low level of investment in the agricultural sector.

The Third Five-Year Plan was started at the beginning of 1972 with the aim of advancing the country to the "upper ranks of semideveloped countries." On the basis of accomplishments under the Second Plan, there arose an increasing confidence about the economic capabilities of the nation.

In fact, enthusiasm for economic development became so great during the period of the Second Plan that there developed a tendency for overheating the economy. Therefore, the Government instituted a tightened fiscal and monetary policy in carrying out the Third Plan in order to achieve "development without inflation."

As part of the new policy, the Government on August 3, 1972, declared a moratorium on private debt incurred by business concerns. This was intended to cure the long-standing ill of the economy due to the widespread use of high-interest loans in financing business activities, which had been putting a heavy burden of usury on Korean industry.

With its past and current economic performance in mind, Korea has just set up a set of ambitious long-term economic targets designed to complete its advancement towards the forefront of semi-advanced nations.

The long-term projections call for a GNP of \$32.2 billion by 1981 compared with \$8 billion attained in 1971. In 1981, per capita national income would approximate \$1,000, and the country's exports would reach \$10 billion.

And these targets are not mere wishful thinking; they can be reached if only the current rates of progress are maintained.

Barring a major unpredictable adverse turn of events, the decade of the 1970s will almost certainly witness even more profound improvement in the Korean economic scene than the near miracle that actually happened in the past 10 years.

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The Ulsan oil refinery, built in 1964, which has a daily processing capacity of 115,000 barrels of crude oil.

Philosophy of a Nation-BUILDER

Korea's President Park Chung Hee, a farm boy born in 1917, educated as a school teacher and later trained for the career of military officer, which he pursued for fifteen years, does not pretend to be a scholarly specialist.

However, any modern leader of truly national stature must be a thinker as well as a doer—especially when he conceives his task on the scale indicated by the title of one of the President's major articles: "Rebuilding a Nation."

Thus, although President Park may not be a philosopher in the narrow academic sense, he has a definite, decisive philosophy, arrived at through his study of Korean and world history as well as practical observation and experience over a long, varied career.

This philosophy—whether expressed in words or actions and policies—is what has given him the insight, determination, and flexibility necessary to become an outstanding national leader, respected even by his opponents; a politician who wins elections without personal glamor, but through an irrefutable record of achievement—altogether the most decisive figure in Korea's 20th century history, if not indeed a great deal longer than that.

This philosophy, though perhaps in part intuitive and non-verbal, has been reflected by President Park in several books, articles, and published speeches over the past decade, giving a clue as to how a boy from a simple farming family has risen to become the architect who has in truth rebuilt his nation.

The President's philosophy is firmly rooted in Korean historical tradition. He notes that due to Korea's geographical location, the country has suffered nine major invasions in the past 2,000 years, as well as innumerable lesser invasions, plus direct or indirect foreign domination since the mid-nineteenth century.

"It might be surmised," he observes, "that such frequent invasions would have ended the nation's existence, or at least eroded its national spirit, language, and culture . . . Yet the survivors maintained our national intact, in terms of both racial homogeneity and cultural uniqueness . . . In fact, the ideals of Korea served as a stimulus for its people to develop marvelous powers of recuperation . . . Cultural creativity and native inventiveness were surely major factors in Korea's stubborn survival. The people could always derive consolation and pride from their extraordinary, living heritage."

"Korea was not successful in its early attempts at modernization," he writes. After a 35-year period of loss of independence, "individualism and democracy, brought to Korea along with Western civilization after 1945, were accepted blindly by Koreans, who were grateful for the liberation. These new ideologies began to exert a far-reaching influence on our institutions and philosophy. A tendency arose to shift the blame for our national humiliation to the traditional culture . . . The territorial division and the Korean War were terrible shocks, as was the emergence of an autocratic regime in the postwar era."

The proclamation by Republic of Korea President Park Chung Hee on October 17, 1972, of a set of emergency decrees, including martial law, brought home to all the serious nature of the current situation facing the nation, internally and externally. The proportions of the crisis indeed were far greater than many people had assumed—so crucial that they could hardly be dealt with by ordinary means, as the Korean Chief Executive said.

The emergency reforms declared by President Park are intended to gear the Korean nation to the attainment of its most ardent aspiration—peace and prosperity in a unified independent and democratic Korea. This formidable task calls for marshaling of all national forces, both material and moral, behind the supreme cause. Ideally, such reforms could have been achieved without recourse to emergency measures. However, as the President pointed out, problems were too overwhelming to allow ordinary procedures for the imperative reforms; especially since events on the international scene



PRESIDENT PARK CHUNG HEE

means were available to me. I after all the nation, our soldiers had defended with their lives. The rest is history: the bloodless military coup of 1961, the sweeping reforms of the two-year military government, and the return of constitutional parliamentary democracy at the end of 1963, with ex-Gen. Park winning the presidency as a civilian by

President Park Chung Hee, president.

Korea's Revitalizing Reforms

Korea's recent past is not without various attempted reforms undertaken with either political, social or cultural innovations in view.

Most of them were nipped in the bud, tapered off or fizzled out. The nation found itself in a position of being unable to stop at half-measures; it needed over-all reforms, and revitalizing ones, in order to meet new and changing conditions at home and abroad. This is what the October Revitalizing Reforms meant, and why they were undertaken.

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too were moving rapidly in a direction not always considered favorable to Korea's interests.

For the Republic of Korea to insure its own survival and growth in a world situation drifting on uncertain and violent tides of events, substantial conciliation of the present division with North Korea is essential. President Park foresees and demanded the nation of this necessity on August 15, 1970, the 25th anniversary of the nation's liberation from Japanese occupation, by proposing renunciation of force in a bid for unification, and bona fide competition between the Republic of Korea and the Communist north.

Korea's own internal political system, including the Constitution, was founded in, and inevitably influenced by the situation of the Cold War era when dialogue between the two halves of Korea was hardly possible.

A new approach in a system tailored to permit gradual contacts with the North, leading to peaceful unification, had to be devised. In addition, the risks of waste, corruption and mismanagement inherent in the old Constitution had to be eliminated.

The urgent need for replacing the undesirable factors with a state of national preparedness adequate to meet the current challenges has led the Korean government to risk sweeping institutional changes by undertaking extraordinary measures resulting in the rewriting of the basic law, and new means of election of the parliament and the President. President Park promised to complete the ground work for the proposed reform in two months; the emergency measures were to last only until the end of 1972.

A new Constitution was presented to the Korean people in a referendum on October 21, and was adopted by a wide margin. Under the new Constitution, a nationwide grassroots representative body, entrusted with the special mission of choosing a new President and dealing with policies related to reunification, the National Conference for Unification, was elected on December 15. Immediately following the creation of the National Conference for Unification, President Park Chung Hee was re-elected as the new President under the Constitution of the Revitalizing Reforms, by the newly-established Conference.

Thus the inauguration of President Park means a grand opening of the new constitutional order for the Republic of Korea. Step by step, the institutional base for overall multifaceted Revitalizing Reforms has been built. The ordinary National Conference for Unification of Korean people, peaceful reunification of the country, is now explicitly written into the revised constitution to provide the legal framework for dynamic future relations with the north.

While the new Constitution provides the vital foundation for the essential improvements, it does not in itself represent the completion of such innovative reforms.

Rather, it is the starting point that will be followed by actual positive measures of specific measures to give substance to the proposed reforms. These measures</p

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Korean Republic's Revitalizing Reforms

One major factor that contributed to providing a highly favorable setting for the Seoul meeting, strikingly different from earlier encounters, was the absence of the exchange of hostile propaganda tirades across the cease-fire line, and also modification of the formerly rather sensational and captious press coverage of the occasions. Such reciprocal self-restraint practiced in pursuance of an accord reached at an earlier South-North Coordinating Committee meeting produced constructive results.

The ice has been broken, and the threat of another freeze, caused by repetition of earlier occasions where Communist delegates attempted all-out political propagandizing, appears remote. People on both sides, as well as their Red Cross representatives, have become more familiarized with each other, and discovered considerable common ground for a genuine agreement on achieving the shared goal of family search and reunion, as a preliminary to the eventual reunification of the divided country.

The speed and scope of negotiations on the tracing and notifying of dispersed members of families will increase as the joint working committee of the Red Cross comes into operation. Since the question of family search and reunion belongs solely to the realm of humanitarian concern, containing nothing political or ideological, working-level contacts could play an efficient role.

The formal launching of the South-North Coordinating Com-

mittee removed any possible obstacle to the Red Cross effort arising out of political implications; it clearly redefined the specific area of Red Cross interest, and strongly reinforced the humanitarian position of the reunification campaign.

The progress of d閜tente and the chances of broader rapport between South and North will remain more apparent than real until the beginning Red Cross undertaking materializes, but at that point the progress should be apparent to the whole world.

The South-North Coordinating Committee, co-chaired by Seoul's Central Intelligence Agency Director Lee Eu-rak and North Korea's Labor Party organization and guidance director Kim Sung-joo, bids fair to be a useful in-

strument of communication and deterrent against conflict. Its second meeting, held in Pyongyang early in November, gave indication of the substantive and rapid progress the new dialogue could achieve in years ahead.

provided the two sides faithfully keep to the standards set by the July 4 joint communiqu閑 and subsequent exchanges of visits and negotiations.

The primary objective of the joint committee is to serve as a channel of communication for removing misunderstandings and causes of friction and to promote d閜tente. But things had not gone beyond protestations and affirmations of common goals and ideals, which demanded immediate and effective translation into practical action, since much had been said but little had been done.

The November Pyongyang talks

produced quite tangible results in the form of, among other things, listing of guidelines for the future operation of the committee and agreement to terminate the propaganda radio programs sent out against either side, thus ending the war of nerves and words, which had been no less provocative and disruptive than minor border clashes.

Use of loudspeakers and distribution of leaflets along or beyond the military demarcation line also stopped on November 11.

Thus might seem minor, but it represents a significant step toward the aim of reducing tension and creating an atmosphere favorable for broadening understanding and cooperation. The Coordinating Committee will go into full swing as its committee members and supporting staff are appointed. The principles and procedures of operation decided upon during the second meeting and further elaborated by the third meeting in Seoul toward the end of November, form a solid foundation for more fully-fledged and meaningful agreements and collaboration between Seoul and Pyongyang in the future. Now, it has become a growing concern, and Koreans are determined to keep it going, and in the proper direction.

Unification of the divided country and attainment of a high degree of economic development are the two paramount aspirations for the two Koreas. These aspirations must be realized by peaceful means, and in a way that assures essential democratic values and standards. In order to achieve this, the Korean nation calls for a united home front, popular consensus, firmness of purpose and unwaveringly strong and pragmatic leadership dedicated to the gigantic task. In response to these dictates of the time, of the call to patriotism and nation-building, President Park of Korea embarked upon the Revitalizing Reforms previously described.

There is also no legal obligation to employ a certain percentage of Korean personnel in such industries: foreign investors will be able to bring in as many technical and managerial personnel as they wish.

According to a government official, the Korean government hopes that the investors, in their desire to secure the highest possible profits, will dispense with as many foreign managers as possible, providing more jobs for equally competent but less expensive Koreans.

This is a strip of land consisting of about 430 acres adjacent to the southeastern seaport of Masan, where special privileges are offered to factories that are owned from 50 to 100 percent by foreign interests. Water and electricity are plentiful, with prices discounted from prevailing rates.

The harbor, complete with wharves and modern stevedoring equipment, can handle vessels of up to 20,000 tons. Plant buildings

are of basic policy towards foreign investment is stipulated in the Foreign Capital Inducement Law which was enacted in 1960 and further liberalized in 1965 and 1970, providing what the government officials call "a more liberal system, as far as the legal framework is concerned, than any other country in the world."

In addition, it is pointed out that the climate for foreign investment has been bettered.

Economic prosperity in recent years has created an unusually favorable environment for investment opportunities, along with fast-rising national income and improving standard of living, which promise a growing market for a wide variety of goods.

And finally, the government is taking a look at the analysis of the cumulative total recorded by Korea's tourism industry during the past five years: while the annual average rate of tourist increase is 28 percent, the annual average rate of foreign exchange earnings from foreign tourists stands still at 11.2 percent.

As for facilities and accommodations for tourists, Korea has a total of 78 tourist hotels, designated as such by the authorities, with hotel rooms numbering 6,000, more than half of which are in Seoul. Pusan, the second largest city in Korea, has 11 tourist hotels with rooms numbering 584.

Other aspects of Korea's tourism business include the facts that there are 230 businesses engaged in tourism and recreation: 41 concerns handling tourist transportation; 89 travel agencies; 175 stores and manufacturers of indigenous goods and specialties for sale; and 233 escort-guide agencies for tourists.

Former 'Hermit Kingdom' Opens Its Doors

Japanese are at the top of the list of foreign tourists visiting Korea these days, with a total of 42,771 Japanese coming to the country during the first half of 1972.

Last year, 92,000 Japanese tourists visited the Republic, occupying some 40 percent of tourist total. Next came the Americans, who numbered 50,000, about 26 percent of the total. Thus, two out of three foreigners visiting Korea are either Japanese or Pino, noted for their historic heritage and cultural relics, as well as Cheju Island, rich in natural beauty.

Korea has a total of 135 National Treasures, 553 items of Designated Treasures, 47 Intangible Cultural Properties, 222 Historical Relics, five Historical Sites and 236 Natural Monuments.

The National Treasures include buildings, pagodas, monumental steles, stone lanterns, temples, bridges, caves, bells, sculptures, books, utensils and a crown. National Treasure No. 1 is the South Gate of Seoul, constructed in 1396 and repaired in 1447. The ten-story pagoda of Wongaksa, now standing in Paged Park, the site of Wongaksa Temple in Seoul, is National Treasure No. 2, and dates back to 1467.

National Treasure No. 3 dates from the fifth century. This stone monument of King Jinhung, the 24th King of the Silla Dynasty (57 B.C. to 935), was recently moved to the National Museum in Kyongbok Palace from its original site on Pothansan Mountain in the outskirts of Seoul to prevent further weather erosion.

The inscription was deciphered in part by the calligrapher and antiquarian Kim Chung-hi in 1816.

Other National Treasures of note include the Sokkumun grotto temple near Kyongju, the ancient capital of the Silla Dynasty. Preserved in its original 8th-century construction, the artificial cave contains numerous Buddhist statues engraved in relief along the granite walls and other small statues besides the main central Buddha, a seated granite statue almost ten feet high. The cave is remarkable both for its sophisticated engineering and for the artistic excellence of the Buddha images.

The 81,258 engraved wooden printing blocks of the complete Buddhist sutras in Haeinsa temple, National Treasure No. 32, are also among the most valued of Korea's cultural relics. The set was engraved in the early 13th century during the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392) to invoke Buddha's aid in protecting the country from the invading Mongols.

To promote the tourism industry further, the Korean government is planning to carry out a comprehensive survey next year, aided by foreign financial support amounting to U.S. \$250,000, with emphasis on developing such regional areas as Kyungju and Pino, noted for their historic heritage and cultural relics, as well as Cheju Island, rich in natural beauty.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and	Stks.	Stks.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
High	Low	Div.	In \$	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1972 Stocks and	Stks.	Stks.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
High	Low	Div.	In \$	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

1972 Stocks and	Stks.	Stks.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
High	Low	Div.	In \$	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

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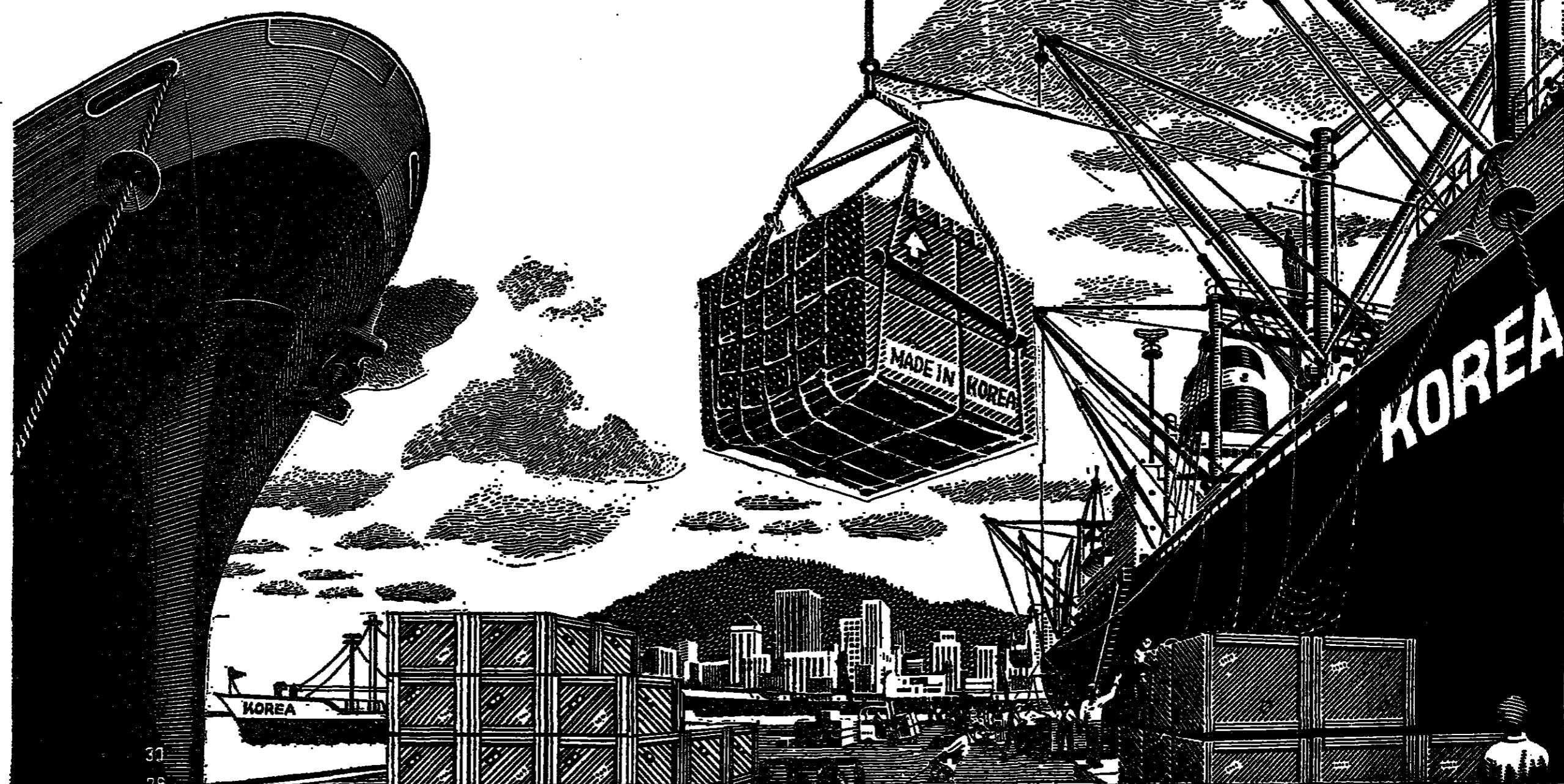
1972 Stocks and	Stks.	Stks.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
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KOREA IS AT YOUR VERY DOORSTEP.

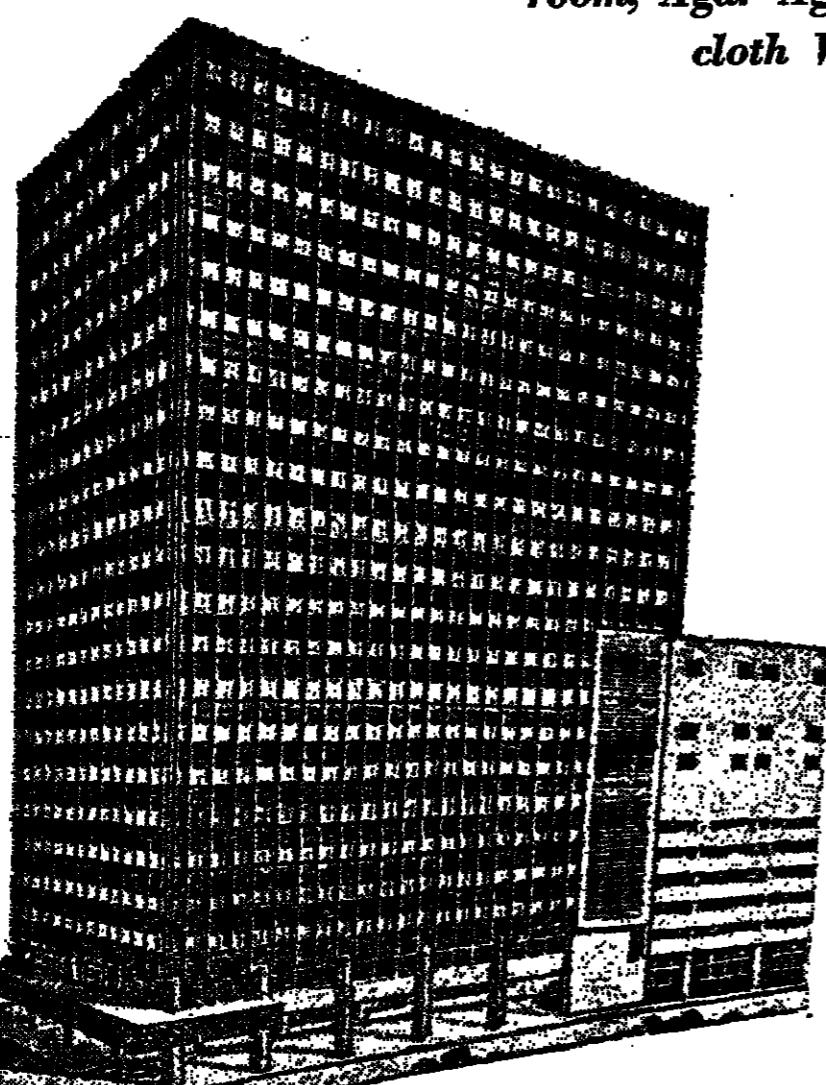


Korean export commodities are becoming more popular in the world than ever before. Obviously the main reason is their ability to compete successfully in the international market not only in price but in quality and delivery. Today, more than 1,000 kinds of them are being exported to over 100 different countries.

When you do business with Korea, we can help smooth the way for you. KTA together with KOTRA operate a worldwide network of trade centers, offices, representatives and correspondents to supply you with information and business contacts you need free of charge. We have the know-how and resources to make your business with Korea both easy and profitable. Just contact our men nearest to you or our main office in Seoul for

EXPORT ITEMS

Electronic Products, Ships, Railway Rolling Stock, Iron & Steel Goods, Bicycle Parts, Sewing Machines, Synthetic Fabrics, Footwear, Leather Goods, Socks, Sweaters, Toys, Dolls, Sporting Goods, Tuna, Canned Fish, Shrimp, Oyster, Canned Mushroom, Agar Agar, Fishing Nets, Ginseng, Lear Tobacco, Fertilizers, Plywood, Wigs, Eyelashes, Grass-cloth Wallpapers, Silk Fabrics, Garments, Hosiery and Many more....

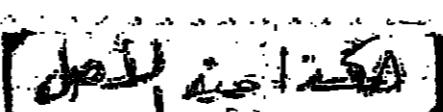


KOREA TRADE CENTER



KOREAN TRADERS ASSOCIATION

I.P.O. Box 1117, Seoul Cable: KOTRASO
Tel: (28)8251/5, (28)9094/8 Telex: 2465 Seoul



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1972

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972 Stocks and
High Low Div. In \$ Sis.
100s P/E High Low Last. Chg/1972 Stocks and
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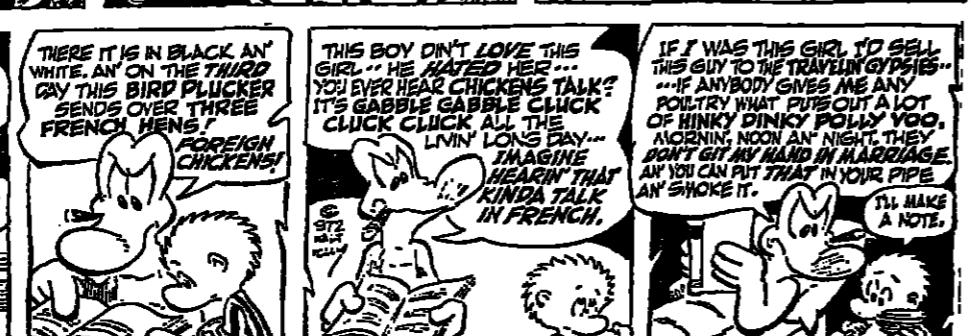
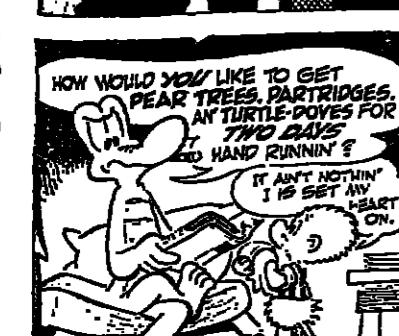
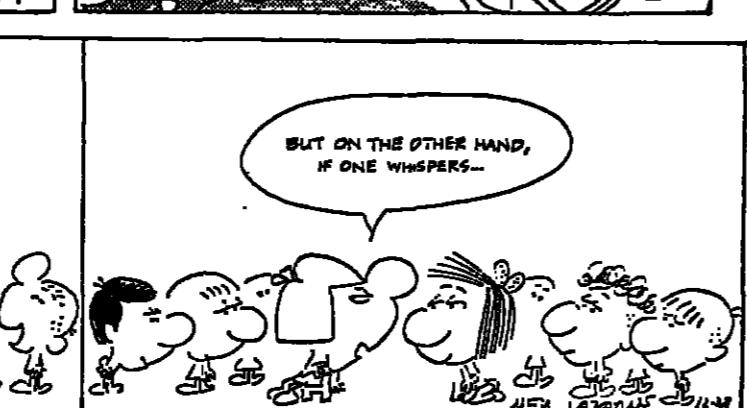
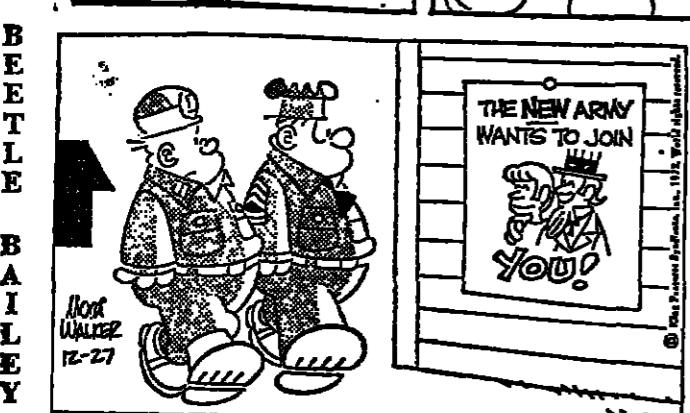
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PEANUTS

BLONDIE

B.C.

EXCHANGE DEPT.

L.I.L.

BABNER

BEE TEE

BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD OF ID

REX MORGAN MD.

POCO

RIP KIRBY

BOOKS

TALLULAH
By Brendan Gill. Illustrated. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 287 pp. \$25.

Reviewed by Peter Andrews

THE people who gave that wonderful party for Cole Porter last year are back again this holiday season to give another one for Tallulah Bankhead. Brendan Gill has again written the text. Holt, Rinehart & Winston has published it in the same format, at the same \$25 price. But this time the party is a bust. For one thing, in spite of an extended narrative and many illustrations, the guest of honor never really shows up. Which is just like Tallulah. As Brooks Atkinson once wrote, she almost always "gave her best performances offstage."

Mr. Gill and the team who produced "Tallulah" have created a book that does not grow on you as much as it gnaws at you. We do get to see Tallulah first as a young gutsy actress (never really beautiful but always more interesting than most), then as a star (which she knew how to be better than anyone), and then near the end, when the bones finally got to her. The problem, however, is that no matter how a book feels or looks, sooner or later you have to read it. And that's where the real trouble begins.

The way has been left open for Gill to write a compelling story of an American pop culture heroine. Instead, he has ground out a sort of uptown Photoplay Magazine report in a jumbled forest of exclamation points, with about as much insight as Louella Parsons used when stars came and cried on her shoulder.

Miss Bankhead's career has been one of the lesser puzzles of the American theater. Did she squander a great talent, or spend a lifetime working like hell to polish up a very minor one? Mr. Gill seems unable to resolve this question in his own mind. He starts out by declaring passionately for the first proposition and then proceeds to establish the latter more devastatingly than Tallulah ever did in the all but endless series of turkeys she rode into town during her 40-year career.

A heart was led at trick two, and East indulged in a mild falsehood by winning the ten with the ace. A diamond was returned, won with the king in dummy, and another heart was led. East took the queen with the king and tried a spade. South won with the king in the dummy, finessed the spade jack, and played a third heart.

East won and had nothing better to do than return his last heart. South won and claimed his contract. The position, and he knew it,

NORTH
♦ —
♥ —
♦ 6
♦ KQ98
WEST
♦ 6
♥ —
♦ Q 10
♦ J 5
EAST
♦ Q 9
♥ —
♦ A 102
SOUTH
♦ A 10
♥ —
♦ A
♦ 73

The diamond ace was now due to squeeze East in a most unusual way. East was forced to keep his spades and therefore had to come down to two clubs. Now a club lead to the queen gave East the unpleasant choice between allowing dummy's clubs to take tricks, or ducking and submitting to a throw-in for a spade lead at the 12th trick.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
♦ 6 Pass 2 3+
Pass 3 N.T. Pass Pass
Pass West led the diamond four.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WE KNOW YOU CAN TALK... LET'S HEAR WHAT THE DOLL HAS TO SAY!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LITTE

— IN THE OTHER TUBE

NOAGY

— SHE NEVER RECEIVED

INGADE

— WHAT GIRLS WHO PLAY HARD TO GET SOMETIME NEVER DO.

DOMBEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: EXPEL AWFUL STYMIE LATEST

Answer: The runner satisfied his thirst after this—A FEW LAPS

Peter Andrews is a freelance journalist and critic who specializes in theater reporting.

© The New York Times

21 Hyderabad V.I.P.
22 Oder tributary
23 Blighter
24 River of Europe, to Germans
27 Like some pitchers
28 Pepo
29 Pale
30 Musical piece
31 Zola
32 Lassos
33 Ballet position
34 Lupeau's friend
39 Unadorned
42 Departure
45 Artistic style
47 Aphrodite's love
48 Endorsed
49 Serpentine
51 Branches
52 Israeli statesman
53 Ency. units
54 Neighbor of Turkey
55 Pronoun
56 Pre-fixes
57 Chicago fire figure
58 Infamous
59 Asst.

DOWN
1 Pack
2 Reno leavers
3 Commotion
4 Cat
5 Elegant
6 Prankish
7 Preposition
8 Me., Vt., etc.
9 Kiddest
10 Redid
11 Extreme
12 Infamous
13 Asst.
20 Plane feature
21 Pinocchio
22 Use a towel
23 Muscat native
24 Red pigment
25 Impulse
26 Flies
27 Measure of area: Abbr.
28 Between sum and ful
29 Pintado fish
30 Place for going nowhere
31 Blight
32 Lassos
33 Ballet position
34 Lupeau's friend
35 Major
36 Above, in poetry
37 Marshall on the media books
38 Tipple
39 German port
40 Well-ventilated
41 Popular
42 Raised in esteem
43 Infamous
44 Rink wear
45 Aphrodite's love
46 Endorsed
47 Serpentine
48 Unadorned
49 Departure
50 Prankish
51 Branches
52 Israeli statesman
53 Ency. units
54 Neighbor of Turkey
55 Pronoun
56 Pre-fixes
57 Chicago fire figure
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64										58		

Review of Sports World

1972: Olympic Year That Took The Fun Out of Fun and Games

By Red Smith

NEW YORK. Dec. 26 (NYT).—It was an Olympic year, and the Olympics were a disaster. Salaries and bonuses for athletes touched heights preposterous even for these inflated times, yet labor unrest and lawsuits plagued professional games. Such was the sports year of 1972, a year of contrast and contradiction, of triumph and tragedy, of high emprise and some disappointment.

It was a year when a golfer, setting out for an unprecedented sweep of the world's four major championships, could fall in his goal and, failing, take home \$220,000 in consolation prizes.

The year went out of fun and games on Sept. 5 when Arab terrorists invaded Olympic Village in Munich and murdered 11 members of the Israeli delegation. To the dismay of many, the Games went on after a perfunctory pause for mourning. They had been preceded by a dispute over Rhodesia's eligibility; this involved a boycott threat which Avery Brundage, retiring president of the International Olympic Committee, characterized as "naked political blackmail"—and they drew to a close amid bickering over Russia's peculiar victory in the basketball final—the only roundball game a United States Olympic team ever lost.

There was sharp criticism of the American performance on the playing fields and off. The harvest of six gold medals in men's track and field and none in women's was an all-time low for the United States. American officials were accused of bungling misdeameans, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, trying a new tactic in its old struggle for control of amateur sports, withdrew from the U.S. Olympic Committee.

It was felt in many circles that before the 1976 Olympics, scheduled for Montreal, there should be a sober reappraisal of the United States approach to the Games and perhaps a major overhaul of the carnival itself.

The domestic scene was not more tranquil than the international. A player strike delayed the opening of the baseball season and the threat of another was present as the year's end approached. In a cut-out decision, the United States Supreme Court rejected Curt Flood's legal challenge to the reserve system but in negotiations now in progress the players are insisting on changes in the rules which bind a man to one team for life.

The season's start found Vida Blue, baseball's best pitcher in 1971, an unhappy holdout. It's end found him unhappy in the bullpen of the Oakland A's. With comparatively little help from him, Vida's hairy playmates won the American League pennant and engaged the Cincinnati Reds in the first World Series ever scheduled as a twilight entertainment. Television ordered that the three midweek games in Oakland be played at prime time in the Eastern market but rain required that one be played in the afternoon.

When the whisky A's won the seventh and deciding game, their clean-shaven proprietor, Charles O. Finley, and their mustached manager, Dick Williams, mounted to the dugout roof and clutched their wives in lingering embrace.

Italy Goes to Market for Soccer Talent

By Brian Glanville

LONDON. Dec. 26 (IHT).—The expansion of the Common Market is posing some pretty problems, and some intriguing possibilities, for soccer. There are signs of cracks in the fabric of such countries as Italy, founder-member of the Rome treaty, which has closed its doors to foreign players since 1963—even if they do come from fellow Common Market countries.

At present, for example, a Manchester United reserve side forward, Carlo Sartori, has aroused the interest of three major Italian clubs—Florentina of Florence, Juventus of Turin and Roma. This may be rather surprising, as Sartori this season has not been able to win a place in that sad rabble, which is the United League team. Why, then, such interest? Why, through the medium of an agent they sent to Manchester, offer United £30,000 (\$44,000); £15,000 (\$26,000) as the balance to follow when Sartori obtained permission to play in the Italian League?

First, because the pale, 24-year-old red-haired Sartori is an international (born at Calderara), who has refused to take British citizenship. Second—and this is a speculation—because Gino Ciochaglia, who also came to Italy from a British League club—Swansea Town—has done so reasonably well for Lazio. So well, indeed, that not only is he Italy's center-forward, but Milan's president, Buticchi, has publicly said that he is the player whom, above all, he wants to buy in the summer transfer market.

Ciochaglia had to serve a three-year apprenticeship in Serie C, the Italian Third Division, before being allowed to play for senior clubs. With the realities of the Common Market breathing down

their backs, Italian clubs plainly hope that the football authorities would be more indulgent in the case of Sartori.

Meanwhile, the whole Common Market question is a vexed one, which UEFA, the European Football Association, has been intensely studying. In Belgium, for example, the big clubs not long ago revolted at the federation's ruling that no more than three foreigners could take part in any league match—there was a farcical situation when Standard de Liege absent-mindedly sent on, as a substitute, a fourth foreigner and had to forfeit the result.

There is also news of a potential, spectacular transfer from outside the Common Market, Feyenoord being in close touch with the brilliant Polish and Gornik striker, Lubanski. Lubanski wants to go—he would earn a fortune to Feyenoord, which has desperately lacked a charismatic forward since Ove Kindvall went home to Sweden. But the Poles are hardly likely to be happy about it all. This is World Cup qualifying season and, even though they recently thrashed the Czechs, 3-0, without Lubanski, Feyenoord scoring twice, they wouldn't want to take on Wales, in March, and England, in June, without him.

Stefan Kovacs, the talented Romanian coach of Ajax Amsterdam, whose response to the challenge of "Follow that!" when he succeeded Rhudin Michelis last year was Total Football, is in a rather different plight. He has done slightly too well for his own comfort. An inspired appointment by Ajax, whose president was advised about him by a Central European friend, he joined them from the Bucharest Army club, Steaua. Now Romania wants him to take over the national team, the last thing Kovacs himself desires. The drop in income would be immense, and in any event, he'd prefer to run a club team. Yet, if he refuses, would the Romans withdraw his permission to work abroad? We shall see.

College Basketball

UPI COACHES' POLL

	1. UCLA (30) (6-0)	2. Marquette (5-1) (6-0)	3. Florida (5-1) (6-0)	4. Maryland (5-0) (6-0)	5. Minnesota (6-0) (6-0)	6. Long Beach State (8-0) (6-0)	7. Penn State (6-0) (6-0)	8. Pennsylvania (6-0) (6-0)	9. SW Louisiana (6-0) (6-0)	10. Vanderbilt (6-0) (6-0)	11. Kansas State (7-1) (6-0)	12. Kansas City (7-1) (6-0)	13. Providence (5-1) (6-1)	14. Brigham Young (6-1) (6-1)	15. Washington (6-1) (6-1)	16. Michigan (5-1) (6-1)	17. Michigan (5-1) (6-1)	18. South Carolina (5-2) (6-1)	19. Louisville (6-1) (6-1)
1. UCLA (29)	30	28	28	28	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
2. Marquette		30	28	28	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
3. Florida			30	28	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
4. Maryland				30	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
5. Minnesota					30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
6. Long Beach State						30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
7. Penn State							30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
8. Pennsylvania								30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
9. SW Louisiana									30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
10. Vanderbilt										30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11. Kansas State											30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
12. Kansas City												30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13. Providence													30	12	12	12	12	12	12
14. Brigham Young														30	12	12	12	12	12
15. Washington															30	12	12	12	12
16. Michigan																30	12	12	12
17. Michigan																	30	12	12
18. South Carolina																		30	12
19. Louisville																			30

AW WRITERS' POLL

1. UCLA (29)	30	28	28	28	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
2. Marquette		30	28	28	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
3. Florida			30	28	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
4. Maryland				30	28	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
5. Minnesota					30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
6. Long Beach State						30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
7. Penn State							30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
8. Pennsylvania								30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
9. SW Louisiana									30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
10. Vanderbilt										30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11. Kansas State											30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
12. Kansas City												30	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13. Providence													30	12	12	12	12	12	12
14. Brigham Young														30	12	12	12	12	12
15. Washington															30	12	12	12	12
16. Michigan																30	12	12	12
17. Michigan																			

Observer**The House That Talks**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—If anybody out there still reads the news from Washington, he will have noticed an eagle lot of it news, that is. Or, more precisely, printed matter which fills news-paper space—but practically none of it comes from people any more.

The closest we have come in a long time to receiving news from a human being in the hire of the administration was Prof. Kissinger's twin news conferences—one just before the re-election, when he announced that peace was at hand, the other after the re-election, when he cried "April fool!"

We also have Ron Ziegler, authorized voice of the White House. His name is constantly in the Washington news. No matter how fascinating the news item, how absorbing the great issue in the day's headlines, Mr. Ziegler invariably has nothing to say about it except that he has nothing to say about it.

Occasionally he may qualify this declaration with the phrase "at this time." When he does so, presses shudder from coast to



Baker

coast and bulletins spurt forth from Washington announcing that Mr. Ziegler may have something to say about something at some other time.

It would be cruel to laugh at the Washington reporters for clinging to the dry husk of a Ziegler statement that he may have something to say one of these days. With the shrift of human voices ordered by the White House, Mr. Ziegler's is at least a name to lend a breadth of humanity to their eerie reports.

It is very hard to appear credible in reporting events when the reporter's source of information is disembodied and ghostly. Note, for example, the insubstantial quality of the second sentence in the preceding paragraph. "A shrift of human voices ordered by the White House."

This phrase attempts to cover a good deal of ignorance with a pompous generality. The writer of phrases like this knows less than he is willing to concede. He knows that people in the Nixon administration have stopped talking to the public, and he knows from experience of Washington that when men as ambition-ridden as these go silent en masse it is invariably out of fear.

Is it perhaps someone in, or all the members of the German General Staff surrounding the President, himself or themselves according to some dim genetic yearning in the blood for the old days of order, discipline and silence in the barracks at Panik?

Who knows? Obviously not the man who writes about "a shrift of human voices ordered by the White House." Houses don't order anything, even when they are white. Their roofs leak and their paints get dirty, but they don't give orders that scare successful, well-to-do, ambitious men.

This illustrates the difficulty we all get into when people in the government stop telling us what is going on, and let this important job go to white houses. The White House has been doing a lot of talking lately, and so has the Pentagon, whoever he is.

Usually, reporters, whose instincts are probably as decent as the average man's, cringe at the fakery involved in these pompous frauds, and try to reduce the offense by referring to White House "sources," Pentagon "officials," "sources close to" this or that famous man or large building.

This is touching on the part of reporters hard-pressed by ulcerous editors to find out what is going on inside a government which, for paranoia and duplicity, would have delighted the Borgias, but it doesn't help us understand what is going on, and may even mislead us, as it did in the case of the royal guilting we had from the professor and the President, with the press's well-intentioned assistance, in the instance of the peace that was at hand on election eve.

"We're in better shape now than ever before," insisted Roger L. Stevens, who has spent most of the last decade guiding the development of the center.

Mr. Stevens, who made a fortune in Manhattan real estate before becoming chairman of the center's board of trustees, even attributed part of the sniping at the center to "jealousy" on the part of New Yorkers. In amplification, he said that box-office receipts of many of the center's productions had been higher here

Belgium Museum's Vintage Cars

By Jan Sjöby

HOUTHALLEN, Belgium (IHT).—The heart of the most hardened automobile hater melts, or at least thaws, while strolling through the Limburg Provincial Automobile Museum, tucked away in the woods of the Kelmerveld recreational area just outside Houthalen. Nostalgia creeps in, memories of old movies on TV with W.C. Fields and Harold Lloyd, vague, almost statictic recollections of visions viewed and tall tales told about horseless carriages and touring motors.

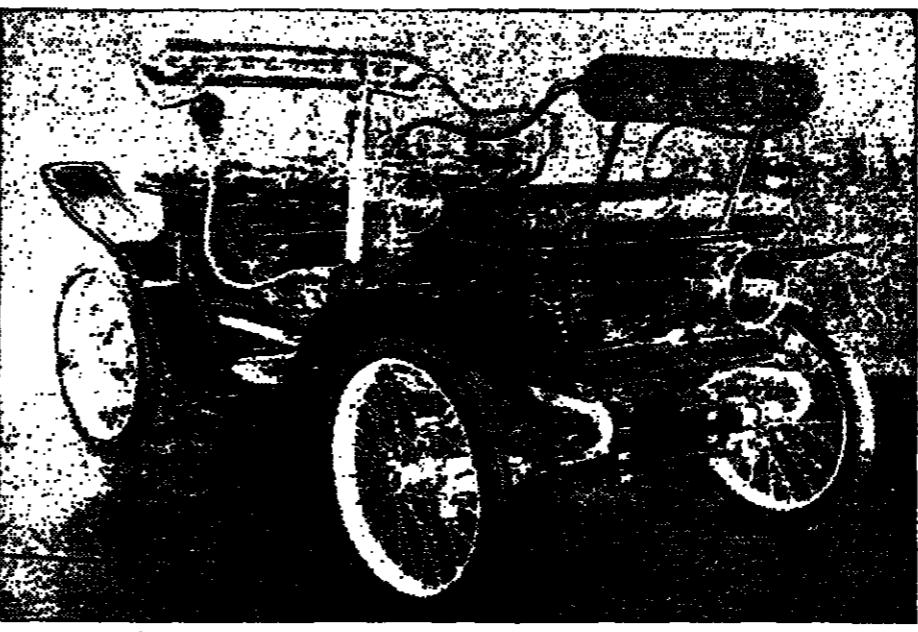
More than 100 venerable vehicles—all perfectly reconditioned and in running order—are on display in the somewhat incongruously ultra-modern setting of the Houthalen museum. They are part of the 600-car collection of Ghislain Mahy, a Ghent auto dealer who, combining technical knowhow with intensive historical research, has amassed what is said to be the world's second largest array of vintage cars. (The largest, reportedly, being in Reno, Nev.)

Mr. Mahy was a born mechanical tinkerer. In 1924, at the age of 17, he built a car. He sold it for \$140, enough money in those days to establish himself as a garage owner.

In 1944, he was offered a 1921 T-Ford for \$3, with a battered ancient motorcycle thrown in for good measure. Mr. Mahy bought that. That was the beginning of the Mahy collection.

Having some parking problems back home in Ghent—who wouldn't with 600 cars?—he deposited his most representative models with the Limburg provincial government, which happily and rapidly built the museum over and around the quaint carriage Houthalen is definitely not one of Belgium's major tourist spots but vintage car buffs beat tracks through the forest to pay homage to the 1900 Prunel and the 1905 Peugeot. They talk in tongues, about cc's and hp's and rpm's.

A less technically inclined visitor might wonder quietly who in the British royal



1901 De Dion-Bouton in the Limburg Provincial Automobile Museum.

family ordered the snakeskin upholstery in 1940. Pished out five years later, it was reconditioned and sent off on a few veterans before finding permanent parking space at Houthalen.

The 1913 Darracq was discovered in the Pyrenees in the early 1970s. Mr. Mahy drove down in a heavily-powered American car to tow it up to Belgium. The American car (the make of it appears to be mercifully forgotten in the records) broke down and was, among others, Al Capone.

There is a 1918 Cadillac with a "fat man's wheel," adjustable to accommodate the portliest stomach; there is a pivoting front seat in the 1905 Peugeot and a "sliding front seat" in the 1906 Lion-Peugeot; there is an American Cord from 1937 with retractable headlights. The Cord has not been in production for more than a quarter-century but the company is still prepared to service any cars still in operation.

Military notes: A sturdy Horch, used as a staff car in the Kaiser's army and a Philippine patrol car dating from before World War I.

Then there is a 1901 De Dion-Bouton that was dumped into the Seine by Nazi troops

in 1940. Pished out five years later, it was reconditioned and sent off on a few veterans before finding permanent parking space at Houthalen.

The 1913 Darracq was discovered in the Pyrenees in the early 1970s. Mr. Mahy drove down in a heavily-powered American car to tow it up to Belgium. The American car (the make of it appears to be mercifully forgotten in the records) broke down and was, among others, Al Capone.

A number of the Houthalen carriages have appeared in movies: The 32 Minerva in "The Nut's Story" with Audrey Hepburn; the old Hans in "The Midwife and Flannigan" with Maria Schell. No less than 48 other pre-1913 models were loaned out to "Driving Lily" with Julie Andrews.

Tucked away in a corner is the one vehicle in the Houthalen collection that may be difficult to start: A 1907 Panhard-Levassor family touring car converted into a chicken coop. The interior fabric was

replaced by a chicken coop.

It was, among others, Al Capone.

The suit, naming the government as the defendant, alleges that the sums sought are monies due the contractors for material and labor already provided.

More than half the \$5 million represents "delay damages" or funds the contractors claim as due them for alleged losses because actions on the part of the center's management and the General Services Administration, the federal agency that supervised construction, delayed completion of the building.

But Mr. Stevens vigorously denies that a congressional bailout is in the works. He said, in fact, that he believed it would be against the long-term interest of the center for it to "live an annual congressional appropriation because that would be bound to bring it political interference."

In the event that Congress does not come to the rescue, does God provide? Mr. Stevens seemed unconcerned with the big debts, thankful that most of the smaller ones have been met.

PEOPLE:

More Out Little Mouse, The Big Ox Is Coming In

It is going to be either a year of bovine-like contentment or rip-snorting action, depending on how the people symbolized by the ox or bull of the ancient Oriental zodiac behave in the next 12 months.

According to the time-honored 12-animal zodiac, 1973 marks the year of the bull or ox. It rolls round once every dozen years since the cycle rotates among 12 animals, beginning with the mouse or rabbit, dragon, serpent or snake, horse, sheep or goat, monkey, rooster or cock, dog and boar, in the order named.

1972, the year of the neumui, has just faded and will not return until 1984.

The year 1973, known as the year of the bull, according to Japanese astrologists, is supposed to be a good year.

People born in 1888, 1901, 1913, 1925, 1937, 1949, 1961, 1973, etc., etc., are noted for their bovine-like behavior, sort of like Ferdinand the bull.

Faten Hamama



however: The lowest priced ticket in 1972 was 35 cents, today's minimum is \$2.

To millions of Arab movie fans, Faten Hamama is a beautiful Egyptian actress who never gets her man. She also is the woman Omar Sharif left behind when he rocketed to stardom 10 or more years ago in "Lawrence of Arabia." They are separated after 18 years of marriage, six of them spent together, but not divorced, however, says Harry Dunphy of ABC, who interviewed her in Beirut, because they remain fond of each other and love their children. Miss Hamama, 40, "the sweetheart of the Arab world," began her film career at the age of 6 and made more than 100 pictures. She is now making another, "Habibi" (My Darling), after a self-imposed, five-year layoff. Less than 5 feet tall, Miss Hamama has black hair and wears simply cut dresses made in Paris where she spends much of her time. Her name means "the attractive dove." She and Sharif first met in the early 1950s when he was still known as Michel Shaloub. A 22-year-old widow then, she chose him as a leading man. They made four films together, got married and had a son Tarek, now 17 and a student at a private school in Somerset, England. She has a daughter, Nadia, 22, by her previous marriage, who works in Paris doing public relations for her step-father's pictures.

BIRTHDAY: That New York landmark, the Radio City Music Hall, is 40 years old today, and still sticking to its format of family film entertainment, pageantry and cloud-kicking Rockettes. The 2,600-seat theater opened Dec. 27, 1932, with a vaudeville program that featured Weber & Fields, John (now Jan) Peerce, Martha Graham, Ray Bolger and Gertrude Niesen. Since then \$26.5 million persons have passed through the doors opened by the now late S. L. (Roxy) Rothafel, Music Hall president James F. Gould, who joined the outfit as a bookkeeper a month before opening night, recalls that the all-vaudeville concept was such a crashing failure that two days after the opening everyone was given notice of termination. It was then that the Music Hall adopted its famous bill of fare, beginning with "The Bitter Tea of General Yen" starring Barbara Stanwyck. Then and today the program included "The mighty Wurlitzer"—the biggest theater organ in the world, a 55-piece orchestra, the Rockettes and stage spectacles. The Music Hall "essentially" has not changed "that much," says Gould, and he isn't planning to change it. Some things have changed.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

During a recess in a receiving-stolen-property trial in Redding, California, someone stole court reporter Al Peterson's \$500 tape recorder from Superior Court Judge Richard E. Eaton's courtroom, police said. The courtroom is approximately 20 yards down the hallway from the Shasta County sheriff's department.

A plumber who banged his head against a kitchen sink when the lady of the house tickled his backside has filed for work accident compensation, Israeli newspapers reported. The woman said she thought the torso sticking out from under the bath belonged to her husband, and her action was all in fun. The National Insurance Institute is scheduled to rule on the compensation plea.

The Kennedy Center's Continuing Financial Troubles

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (NYT).

The financial problems of the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., appear as cert-

ain as death and taxes.

Construction delays, design changes and rampant inflation added up to cost overruns that swelled the center's final cost to some \$75 million, almost double the estimates that were made a decade ago.

Now, with the building in use for more than a year, many believe that the center is in serious financial trouble. Yet, center officials insist that things are improving.

"We're in better shape now than ever before," insisted Roger L. Stevens, who has spent most of the last decade guiding the development of the center.

Mr. Stevens, who made a fortune in Manhattan real estate before becoming chairman of the center's board of trustees, even attributed part of the sniping at the center to "jealousy" on the part of New Yorkers. In amplification, he said that box-office receipts of many of the center's productions had been higher here

than in New York theaters after the shows opened there.

Yet money problems, Mr. Stevens conceded, remain. Among the problems are these:

- \$20 million in United States Treasury bonds that are unpaid and, in the near future, are likely to remain so.
- A \$5 million lawsuit being filed by the center's main contractor against the government for payment of unreimbursed costs plus damages that the builders insist are the fault of the center's management.
- A built-in deficit in the annual budget calling for, in the first year, \$300,000 in contributions to offset expenses.

Even if all the center's smaller financial problems are resolved, as some have been, the question remains, how could repayment of the multi-million-dollar bond debt be effected out of operating revenue?

Mr. Stevens said he doesn't know. "The solution of the repayment of the Treasury bonds has yet to be found," he said. "The best thing that could happen for the center would be the settling of an endowment on us that would repay the bonds." He

added that a second method would be a fund-raising campaign.

The problem is worsened by interest to be paid on the bonds, as well as additional interest on the unpaid interest itself which will increase the original loan from \$20 million to \$30 million by Dec. 31, 1978, when all the unpaid accrued interest comes due.

A study of the center's financial situation, made public last summer by the General Accounting Office, said of the bond problem:

"We determine that annual payments of \$1,564,000 would be required starting Dec. 31, 1973, to pay interest on the bonds and to provide for retirement of the bonds by Dec. 31, 2013."

Yet, as noted elsewhere in the report, this amount is more than the total for day-to-day operations that the center had budgeted in the fiscal year ending next June.

The lawsuit presents still another group of problems that could be less expensive, but no less complex.

In brief, John McShain, Inc., the prime contractor for the center, filed suit last September in the U.S. Court of Claims for

\$1.3 million on behalf of itself and 30 subcontractors. Additional claims, soon to be filed, would bring the amount to about \$5 million.

The suit, naming the government as the defendant, alleges that the sums sought are monies due the contractors for material and labor already provided.

More than half the \$5 million represents "delay damages" or funds the contractors claim as due them for alleged losses because actions on the part of the center's management and the General Services Administration, the federal agency that supervised construction, delayed completion of the building.

But Mr. Stevens vigorously denies that a congressional bailout is in the works. He said, in fact, that he believed it would be against the long-term interest of the center for it to "live an annual congressional appropriation because that would be bound to bring it political interference."

In the event that Congress does not come to the rescue, does God provide? Mr. Stevens seemed unconcerned with the big debts, thankful that most of the smaller ones have been met.

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